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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the refrigerator equipped with cold storage and a freezer compartment. A compressor, a condenser, and a passage selector valve, The first expansion device, the first evaporator installed in said cold storage, and the first accumulator installed in said cold storage, It has the second expansion device, the second evaporator installed in said frozen interior of a room, and the second accumulator installed in said frozen interior of a room. While forming a closed loop by said compressor, said condenser and said passage selector valve, the first [said] expansion device, said first evaporator, and said first accumulator Said the second expansion device, said second evaporator, said second accumulator, and check valve are connected so that it may be stood in a row at said the first expansion device, said first evaporator, and said first accumulator. While carrying out mutually-independent [of the cooling of said cold storage and said freezer compartment], performing it by changing the flow of a refrigerant by said passage selector valve and giving priority to cooling of said freezer compartment The refrigerator characterized by having the control means which operates said compressor where it used said passage selector valve or said second expansion device and the inflow of the refrigerant to said second evaporator is intercepted, just before changing from cooling of said freezer compartment to cooling of said cold storage.

[Claim 2] The refrigerator according to claim 1 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor while operating said blower fan where the inflow of the refrigerant to said second evaporator is intercepted, just before having the blower fan which promotes the air of the frozen interior of a room, and the heat exchange of the second evaporator and changing from cooling of said freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage.

[Claim 3] The refrigerator according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor while energizing at said heater where the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator is intercepted, just before having the heater arranged on the front face of the second accumulator and changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage.

[Claim 4] A refrigerator given in the first term at either of claim 1 to claims 3 characterized by having the control means which carries out feeble-minded force operation of the compressor where the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator is intercepted, just before having the compressor of capacity good transformation and changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage.

[Claim 5] A refrigerator given in any 1 term of claim 1 to claim 4 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor while making a little refrigerant flow into the first evaporator using a passage selector valve or the first expansion device where the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator is intercepted just before changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage.

[Claim 6] A refrigerator given in any 1 term of claim 1 to claim 5 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor while operating said cooling fan where the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator is intercepted, just before having the cooling fan which cools a compressor or a condenser and changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage.

[Claim 7] A refrigerator given in any 1 term of claim 1 to claim 6 characterized by to have the control means which operates a compressor until the temperature or the pressure of a refrigerant obtained by said detection means is less than a predetermined value, where the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator is intercepted, just before having a detection means detect the temperature or the pressure of a refrigerant which piles up in the second accumulator and changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage.

[Claim 8] It is the refrigerator equipped with cold storage and a freezer compartment. A compressor, a condenser, and a passage selector valve, The first expansion device, the first evaporator installed in said cold storage, and the second expansion device, While forming a closed loop with the second evaporator installed in said frozen interior of a room, and said compressor, said condenser and said passage selector valve, the first

[said] expansion device and said first evaporator Said the second expansion device, said second evaporator, and check valve are connected to said the first expansion device and said first evaporator so that it may be stood in a row. It is what carries out mutually-independent [of the cooling of said cold storage and said freezer compartment], and performs it by changing the flow of a refrigerant by said passage selector valve. The refrigerator characterized by having predetermined time amount and the control means to operate for said compressor where the inflow of the refrigerant to said second evaporator is intercepted just before not installing an accumulator in said freezer compartment and said cold storage and changing from cooling of said freezer compartment to cooling of said cold storage.

[Claim 9] It is the refrigerator equipped with cold storage and a freezer compartment. A compressor, a condenser, and a passage selector valve, The first expansion device, the first evaporator installed in said cold storage, and the second expansion device, While forming a closed loop with the second evaporator installed in said frozen interior of a room, and said compressor, said condenser and said passage selector valve, the first [said] expansion device and said first evaporator Said the second expansion device, said second evaporator, and check valve are connected to said the first expansion device and said first evaporator so that it may be stood in a row. It is what carries out mutually-independent [of the cooling of said cold storage and said freezer compartment], and performs it by changing the flow of a refrigerant by said passage selector valve. The refrigerator characterized by not using the control means which operates said compressor where it did not install an accumulator in said freezer compartment and said cold storage and the inflow of the refrigerant to said the first evaporator and second evaporator is intercepted.

[Claim 10] The refrigerator according to claim 8 or 9 characterized by equipping a power up with the control means which makes passage resistance of the second expansion device smaller than the time of steady operation.

[Claim 11] A refrigerator given in one first term of claim 8 to claims 10 characterized by the capacity of the first evaporator and the second evaporator being excessive, and maintaining superheating at the time of steady operation.

[Claim 12] A refrigerator given in any 1 term of claim 8 to claim 11 characterized by installing an accumulator near the compressor.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the dissolution with the insufficient amount of refrigerants of a refrigerator which has the cooling cycle which cools a freezer compartment and cold storage mutually-independent.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Energy saving of freezers, such as a frozen refrigerator, is advanced from the viewpoint of current and global warming prevention. Conventionally, in the frozen refrigerator cooled at different temperature like a freezer compartment and cold storage, the independent evaporator was lowered to below whenever [frozen room temperature], air in a warehouse and heat exchange were performed, and the temperature control in a warehouse was controlled by the amount of heat exchange. On the other hand, it succeeds in the attempt for which a compression ratio attains energy saving comparatively using a low cold storage cooling cycle with high theoretical effectiveness by making the evaporator of a freezer compartment and cold storage become independent, and operating two evaporators at whenever [frozen room temperature], and cold storage temperature.

[0003] For example, in JP,58-88559,A, the refrigerator which has the cooling cycle which changes two evaporators and cools cold storage and a freezer compartment by turns is proposed. Moreover, the refrigerants which piled up in the evaporator just before changing two evaporators are collected, and the approach of solving the problem that the amount of circulation refrigerants is insufficient is proposed in JP,2000-266443,A. Hereafter, the description of the conventional refrigerator using the cooling cycle which cools cold storage and a freezer compartment by turns is explained, referring to a drawing.

[0004] The cycle configuration of the conventional refrigerator is shown in drawing 18. In drawing 18 a refrigerator and 2 1 Cold storage, a compressor with 3 [possible / an ability force control / a freezer compartment and 4], The first expansion device in which a condenser and 6 were installed in the passage selector valve, and 7 was installed for 5 in cold storage 2, The first evaporator with which 8 was installed in cold storage 2, the first accumulator installed in the cold storage 2 where 9 was installed in cold storage 2, The second expansion device in which 10 was installed in the freezer compartment 3, the second evaporator, with which 11 was installed in the freezer compartment 3, The second accumulator by which 12 was installed in the freezer compartment 3, the check valve by which 13 was installed in the downstream of the second accumulator 12, While 14 forms cold storage 2 and a freezer compartment 3, the exterior, the refrigerator box which insulates, and 15 are machine room where the compressor 4, the condenser 5, and the passage selector valve 6 have been arranged.

[0005] About the conventional refrigerator constituted as mentioned above, the actuation is explained below.

[0006] When cooling cold storage 2, the passage selector valve 6 operates so that the passage from the condenser 5 to the first expansion device 7 may serve as open and the passage to the second expansion device 10 may serve as close. And the gas refrigerant compressed with the compressor 4 condensate-izes with a condenser 5, is decompressed by the first expansion device 7, and evaporates with the first evaporator 8. At this time, the air in the cold storage 2 through which it circulates with the first blower fan 16 carries out heat exchange to the first evaporator 8, and the inside of cold storage 2 is cooled. The refrigerant which evaporated with the first evaporator 8 is separated with the liquid cryogen which remains by the first accumulator 9, and a gas refrigerant returns to a compressor 4. Moreover, although the pressure in the second evaporator 11 installed in the freezer compartment 3 becomes lower than the first evaporator 8, since a check valve 13 will be in a closed state, the gas refrigerant which flows back to a compressor 4 does not pile up in the second evaporator 11.

[0007] Similarly, when cooling a freezer compartment 3, the passage selector valve 6 operates so that the

passage from the condenser 5 to the second expansion device 10 may serve as open and the passage to the first expansion device 7 may serve as close. And the gas refrigerant compressed with the compressor 4 condensate-izes with a condenser 5, is decompressed by the second expansion device 10, and evaporates with the second evaporator 11. At this time, the air in the freezer compartment 3 through which it circulates with the second blower fan 17 carries out heat exchange to the second evaporator 11, and the inside of a freezer compartment 3 is cooled. It dissociates with the liquid cryogen which remains by the second accumulator 12, and a gas refrigerant passes a check valve 13 and the refrigerant which evaporated with the second evaporator 11 returns to a compressor 4. Moreover, since the pressure in the first evaporator 8 installed in cold storage 2 becomes higher than the second evaporator, the refrigerant which is piling up in the first evaporator 8 evaporates, and flows back to the compressor 4.

[0008] Generally, since cold storage 2 is set up before and behind 0-5 degrees C and 3 - 18 degrees C of freezer compartments, about -10 degrees C and the evaporation temperature of the second evaporator 11 are controlled for the evaporation temperature of the first evaporator 8 by about -30 degrees C. Consequently, in case cold storage 2 is cooled, efficient high operation of evaporation temperature is attained, and the power consumption of a refrigerator 1 can be reduced.

[0009] Moreover, in case a cooling cycle is changed, the pump down (it is called Following PD) is proposed as an approach of solving the problem by which a refrigerant is ****(ed) in an evaporator. Below, the problem by which this refrigerant is ****(ed), and PD which is that dissolution approach are explained.

[0010] When changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, since the evaporation temperature of the first evaporator 8 is high compared with the evaporation temperature of the second evaporator 11, it means that the liquid cryogen which piled up in the second evaporator 11 or the second accumulator 12 at the time of cooling of a freezer compartment 3 piled up with as also during cooling of cold storage 2, and the problem the amounts of circulation refrigerants run short during cooling of cold storage 2 as a result occurs. Similarly, when the evaporation temperature of the second evaporator 11 becomes higher than the evaporation temperature of the first evaporator 8 at the time of a power up or a load effect, the problem the amounts of circulation refrigerants run short during cooling of a freezer compartment 3 occurs.

[0011] Then, PD which is the approach of collecting the refrigerants which are made operating a compressor 4 and pile up in an evaporator, the first accumulator 9, or the first evaporator 11 and second accumulator 12 to a condenser 5 is proposed, blockading the passage from the first evaporator 8 and condenser 5 to [from a condenser 5] the second evaporator 11, in case a cooling cycle is changed. [second] Moreover, by performing PD, it becomes unnecessary to enclose a superfluous refrigerant with a cooling cycle, the amount of refrigerant enclosure can be reduced in the cooling cycle using inflammable refrigerants, such as a hydrocarbon, and the effectiveness that safety improves is also expected.

[0012] Suction pressure change of an example of change actuation of a cooling cycle using PD and the compressor 4 at this time is shown in drawing 19. The actuation shown in drawing 19 is operational status when a load is comparatively large, and it performs cooling of cold storage 2, and cooling of a freezer compartment 3 by turns, carrying out continuous running of the compressor 4 with an output 100%. In the cooling mode of cold storage 2, heat is radiated to the exterior in the heat of a condenser 5 with the cooling fan 18, making open the cold storage side of the passage selector valve 6, and cooling the air in cold storage 2 with the first blower fan 16. At this time, the suction pressure of a compressor 4 is stabilized by the pressure equivalent to the evaporation temperature of the first evaporator 8. In both the following PD modes, a cold storage [of the passage selector valve 6] and freezer compartment side is made close, and a compressor 4 is operated. While the liquid cryogen which piles up in the first evaporator 8 and the first accumulator 9 evaporates at this time and flowing back to a compressor 4, the suction pressure of a compressor 4 declines rapidly. In the cooling mode of a freezer compartment 3, heat is radiated to the exterior in the heat of a condenser 5 with the cooling fan 18, making open the freezer compartment side of the passage selector valve 6, and cooling the air in a freezer compartment 3 with the second blower fan 17. At this time, the suction pressure of a compressor 4 is stabilized by the pressure equivalent to the evaporation temperature of the second evaporator 11. In both the following PD modes, a cold storage [of the passage selector valve 6] and freezer compartment side is made close, and a compressor 4 is operated. While the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and the second accumulator 12 evaporates at this time and flowing back to a compressor 4, the suction pressure of a compressor 4 declines rapidly. Thus, by cooling cold storage 2 and a freezer compartment 3 by turns, changing operation mode, efficient operation is attained without the problem that the amount of circulation refrigerants is insufficient arising, and the power consumption of a refrigerator 1 can be reduced.

[0013]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It may have become impossible the effectiveness of power consumption reduction is not only to offset by loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action, but however, for the suction pressure of the compressor 4 at the time of a PD action to have declined unusually across tolerance, and to maintain endurance with the above-mentioned conventional configuration.

[0014] Then, while controlling the time amount of a PD action, the suction pressure at the time of a PD action is expected the measure which avoids an abnormality fall fundamentally.

[0015] This invention examines in a detail the amount of refrigerants ****(ed) at the time of a cooling cycle change, and the refrigerant recovery behavior at the time of a PD action, aims at an improvement of a PD action by clarifying relation between an evaporator configuration and suction pressure, and aims at the dissolution of the power loss accompanying a PD action, or the problem of an endurance fall.

[0016]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, the refrigerator of this invention gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment under all conditions, and performs it, and after being in the condition that the evaporation temperature at the time of freezer compartment cooling becomes low compared with the evaporation temperature at the time of cold storage cooling, while changing a cooling cycle, the control approach of performing a PD action only just before changing from a freezer compartment cooling cycle to a cold storage cooling cycle is used.

[0017] According to this invention, the PD action at the time of changing from a cold storage cooling cycle to a freezer compartment cooling cycle can be omitted, and the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall can be mitigated.

[0018] Moreover, the refrigerator of this invention does not install an accumulator in a freezer compartment and cold storage, but the control approach of changing a cooling cycle without a PD action is used for it.

[0019] According to this invention, by reducing the amount of refrigerants ****(ed), the PD action at the time of a cooling cycle change can be omitted, and the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall can be solved.

[0020]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Invention of this invention according to claim 1 is the refrigerator equipped with cold storage and a freezer compartment. A compressor, A condenser, a passage selector valve, the first expansion device, and the first evaporator installed in said cold storage, The first accumulator installed in said cold storage, and the second expansion device, It has the second evaporator installed in said frozen interior of a room, and the second accumulator installed in said frozen interior of a room. While forming a closed loop by said compressor, said condenser and said passage selector valve, the first [said] expansion device, said first evaporator, and said first accumulator Said the second expansion device, said second evaporator, said second accumulator, and check valve are connected so that it may be stood in a row at said the first expansion device, said first evaporator, and said first accumulator. While carrying out mutually-independent [of the cooling of said cold storage and said freezer compartment], performing it by changing the flow of a refrigerant by said passage selector valve and giving priority to cooling of said freezer compartment It is characterized by having the control means which operates said compressor where it used said passage selector valve or said second expansion device and the inflow of the refrigerant to said second evaporator is intercepted, just before changing from cooling of said freezer compartment to cooling of said cold storage (namely, PD action).

[0021] By and the thing for which a cooling cycle is changed after being in the condition that carry out by giving priority to cooling of a freezer compartment under all conditions, and the evaporation temperature at the time of freezer compartment cooling becomes low by the above configuration compared with the evaporation temperature at the time of cold storage cooling The PD action at the time of changing from a cold storage cooling cycle to a freezer compartment cooling cycle is omissible, only when changing from a freezer compartment cooling cycle to a cold storage cooling cycle, a PD action can be performed, and the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall can be mitigated.

[0022] It is in the condition which intercepted the inflow of the refrigerant to said second evaporator just before invention of this invention according to claim 2 is equipped with the blower fan which promotes the air of the frozen interior of a room, and the heat exchange of the second evaporator and changing from cooling of said freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage. By being the refrigerator according to claim 1 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor (namely, PD action), operating said blower fan, and heating the second evaporator with the air of the frozen interior of a room The power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are further mitigable by controlling the temperature fall at the time of collecting the liquid cryogens which pile up, and controlling the fall of the suction pressure at the time of a PD action.

[0023] In addition, what is necessary is just for there to be few amounts of liquid cryogens which pile up in

the second evaporator than the amount which piles up in the second accumulator, and not to operate a blower fan in PD working usual state, and to operate a predetermined time amount blower fan in early stages of a PD action, since the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator has priority at the time of blower fan operation and it evaporates since the inside of the second evaporator is a vapor-liquid 2 phase style.

[0024] It is in the condition which intercepted the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator just before invention of this invention according to claim 3 is equipped with the heater arranged on the front face of the second accumulator and changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage. By being a refrigerator given [claim 1 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor (namely, PD action) to] in claim 2 any 1 term, energizing at said heater, and heating the second accumulator at a heater The power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are further mitigable by controlling the temperature fall at the time of collecting the liquid cryogens which pile up, and controlling the suction pressure fall at the time of a PD action.

[0025] In addition, since the inside of the second evaporator is a vapor-liquid 2 phase style, and there are more amounts of liquid cryogens which pile up in the second accumulator far than the amount which piles up in the second evaporator, it is important for them to heat the second accumulator. Moreover, it is more desirable to stick a field heater etc. on the front face of the second accumulator, and to heat the second accumulator directly, also in order to mitigate loss by heating the frozen interior of a room.

[0026] In addition, although there is little effectiveness of reducing the holdup of the liquid cryogen in the second accumulator only by being set off against cooling actuation even if it carries out long duration heating of the second accumulator in front at the time of a PD action, it is more desirable to turn on a heater from before the predetermined time of a PD action, in order to reduce the time lag to a heater temperature up.

[0027] It is in the condition which intercepted the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator just before invention of this invention according to claim 4 is equipped with the compressor of capacity good transformation and changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage. By making it evaporate at the rate corresponding to the amount of heat transfer to the liquid cryogen which is the refrigerator of a publication and piles up in any 1 term of claim 1 to claim 3 characterized by having the control means which carries out feebleminded force operation (namely, PD action) of the compressor The power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are further mitigable by controlling the temperature fall at the time of collecting the liquid cryogens which pile up, and controlling the fall of the suction pressure at the time of a PD action.

[0028] Here, when a PD action is performed by feebleminded force operation, PD operating time which a refrigerant recovery rate falls and collects the amounts of need refrigerants becomes long, but since the fall of suction pressure can be controlled, the power requirements at the time of a PD action are reducible. However, since a bearing load increases in proportion [almost] to a condensation pressure in heavy load conditions, the formation of the feebleminded force by the formation of low-speed rotation in which bearing load proof stress is inferior may be difficult. In this case, it is desirable to realize the feebleminded force by low-speed rotation of the limitation that endurance can be guaranteed.

[0029] Invention of this invention according to claim 5 is in the condition which intercepted the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator just before changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage. It is a refrigerator given in any 1 term of claim 1 to claim 4 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor while making the little refrigerant to the first evaporator flow using a passage selector valve or the first expansion device (namely, PD action). The power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are further mitigable by controlling the temperature fall at the time of collecting the liquid cryogens which pile up, and controlling the fall of the suction pressure at the time of a PD action by making it evaporate at the rate corresponding to the amount of heat transfer to the liquid cryogen which piles up.

[0030] Here, since a refrigerant recovery rate falls by flowing a refrigerant from a cold storage cooling cycle, PD operating time which collects the amounts of need refrigerants becomes long, but since the fall of suction pressure can be controlled, power requirements required for a PD action are reducible. Moreover, not only it is possible to set a refrigerant recovery rate as the rate which this approach does not have a constraint compared with reduction of the refrigerant recovery rate by the formation of the feebleminded force of a compressor, and balances the amount of heat transfer to the liquid cryogen which piles up freely, but since it contributes to cooling of the first evaporator, the refrigerant which flows from a cold storage cooling cycle during a PD action can expect the effectiveness that the standup of a cold storage cooling cycle becomes early.

[0031] It is in the condition which intercepted the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator just

before invention of this invention according to claim 6 is equipped with the cooling fan which cools a compressor or a condenser and changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage. By being a refrigerator given in any 1-term of claim 1 to claim 5 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor (namely, PD action), operating said cooling fan, and reducing the condensation pressure at the time of a PD action Furthermore, the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are mitigable.

[0032] Invention of this invention according to claim 7 is equipped with a detection means to detect the temperature or the pressure of a refrigerant which piles up in the second accumulator. Just before changing from cooling of a freezer compartment to cooling of cold storage, where the inflow of the refrigerant to the second evaporator is intercepted It is a refrigerator given in any 1 term of claim 1 to claim 6 characterized by having the control means which operates a compressor until the temperature or the pressure of a refrigerant obtained by said detection means is less than a predetermined value (namely, PD action). By preventing the PD action in unusually low suction pressure, the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are further mitigable.

[0033] Invention of this invention according to claim 8 is the refrigerator equipped with cold storage and a freezer compartment. A compressor, A condenser, a passage selector valve, the first expansion device, and the first evaporator installed in said cold storage, While forming a closed loop with the second expansion device, the second evaporator installed in said frozen interior of a room, and said compressor, said condenser and said passage selector valve, the first [said] expansion device and said first evaporator Said the second expansion device, said second evaporator, and check valve are connected to said the first expansion device and said first evaporator so that it may be stood in a row. It is what carries out mutually-independent [of the cooling of said cold storage and said freezer compartment], and performs it by changing the flow of a refrigerant by said passage selector valve. Where the inflow of the refrigerant to said second evaporator is intercepted just before not installing an accumulator in said freezer compartment and said cold storage and changing from cooling of said freezer compartment to cooling of said cold storage, said compressor Are the refrigerator characterized by having predetermined time amount and the control means to operate (namely, PD action), and do not install the accumulator by which a liquid cryogen is ****(ed) in large quantities, and by carrying out a predetermined time PD action When a temperature fall carries out whole-quantity recovery of the stagnation refrigerant in little second evaporator mostly that it is comparatively easy to carry out heat transfer, the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are mostly solvable.

[0034] Here, the suction pressure is lower than the evaporation pressure equivalent to cold storage temperature during freezer compartment cooling, when an accumulator is installed only in cold storage, the liquid cryogen in the accumulator of cold storage is recovered by the compressor, and it becomes empty, but since the accumulator under cold storage cooling will be in a filled-liquid condition mostly, the inclination the amounts of circulation refrigerants run short during cold storage cooling is shown. Therefore, it is more desirable for the frozen interior of a room and the inside of cold storage not to install an accumulator. Similarly, when the frozen interior of a room and the inside of cold storage do not install an accumulator, since the amount of refrigerant enclosure can reduce only the parts of the amount of refrigerants ****(ed) at the time of accumulator installation, the effectiveness that safety improves further in the cooling cycle using inflammable refrigerants, such as a hydrocarbon, is also expected.

[0035] Moreover, since the inside of the second evaporator is a vapor-liquid 2 phase style, there are many amounts of liquid cryogens which pile up in an accumulator at the time of accumulator installation farther than the amount which piles up in the second evaporator. Therefore, to being the need about 3 to 10 minutes at the time of accumulator installation, in order to carry out whole-quantity recovery of the stagnation refrigerant mostly, if PD time amount has no accumulator, it can be shortened to dozens of seconds and about 1/10. Consequently, the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are mostly solvable.

[0036] In addition, although the temperature fall of the liquid cryogen under recovery tends [comparatively] to maintain suction pressure few since it is easy to heat-transfer the second evaporator with the air of the frozen interior of a room when carrying out whole-quantity recovery of the stagnation refrigerant in the second evaporator mostly by the PD action, it is more desirable for the second evaporator to promote heat transfer of the air of the frozen interior of a room using a blower fan. When a blower fan is used, a PD action can be performed in the condition that there is almost no increment in a compression ratio.

[0037] Invention of this invention according to claim 9 is the refrigerator equipped with cold storage and a freezer compartment. A compressor, A condenser, a passage selector valve, the first expansion device, and the first evaporator installed in said cold storage, While forming a closed loop with the second expansion device, the second evaporator installed in said frozen interior of a room, and said compressor, said condenser

and said passage selector valve, the first [said] expansion device and said first evaporator Said the second expansion device, said second evaporator, and check valve are connected to said the first expansion device and said first evaporator so that it may be stood in a row. It is what carries out mutually-independent [of the cooling of said cold storage and said freezer compartment], and performs it by changing the flow of a refrigerant by said passage selector valve. It is the refrigerator characterized by not using the control means which operates said compressor where it did not install an accumulator in said freezer compartment and said cold storage and the inflow of the refrigerant to said the first evaporator and second evaporator is intercepted (namely, PD action). The power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are solvable by not installing the accumulator by which a liquid cryogen is ****(ed) in large quantities, and not performing a PD action.

[0038] Here, the suction pressure is lower than the evaporation pressure equivalent to cold storage temperature during freezer compartment cooling, when an accumulator is installed only in cold storage, the liquid cryogen in the accumulator of cold storage is recovered by the compressor, and it becomes empty, but since the accumulator under cold storage cooling will be in a filled-liquid condition mostly, the inclination the amounts of circulation refrigerants run short during cold storage cooling is shown. Therefore, it is more desirable for the frozen interior of a room and the inside of cold storage not to install an accumulator. Similarly, when the frozen interior of a room and the inside of cold storage do not install an accumulator, since the amount of refrigerant enclosure can reduce only the parts of the amount of refrigerants ****(ed) at the time of accumulator installation, the effectiveness that safety improves further in the cooling cycle using inflammable refrigerants, such as a hydrocarbon, is also expected.

[0039] Moreover, since the inside of the second evaporator is a vapor-liquid 2 phase style, compared with the amount of liquid cryogens which piles up in an accumulator at the time of accumulator installation, there are few amounts of liquid cryogens which pile up in the second evaporator far. Therefore, if the receiver of small capacity is installed in a condenser outlet and permission width of face of the amount of refrigerant enclosure is enlarged, while the little liquid cryogen had been made to pile up in the second evaporator, even if it operates a cold storage cooling cycle, the lack of the amount of circulation refrigerants will not arise.

[0040] Invention of this invention according to claim 10 is a refrigerator according to claim 8 or 9 characterized by equipping a power up with the control means which makes passage resistance of the second expansion device smaller than the time of steady operation, and it can shorten pulldown time amount by increasing the refrigerant flow rate of a power up while it can solve the power loss accompanying a PD action, and the problem of an endurance fall by not installing the accumulator by which a liquid cryogen is ****(ed) in large quantities.

[0041] Here, although the amount of stagnation refrigerants in an accumulator will be in the condition of having hardly changed but having ****(ed), at the time of steady operation when an accumulator is installed in an evaporator outlet, the amount of refrigerants which decreases at the time of the power up to which the temperature of a freezer compartment or cold storage becomes high, or an overload, and circulates through a cooling cycle increases. Consequently, a refrigerant flow rate increases at the time of a power up or an overload, and a cooling cycle can form high capacity. However, when not installing an accumulator, while the inclination for this operation not to exist, for the capacity of a cooling cycle to be insufficient for a power up, and for pulldown time amount to become long is shown, the inclination for the capacity of a cooling cycle to be insufficient also at the time of an overload, and for the temperature rise of a freezer compartment or cold storage to become a little large at it is shown.

[0042] Then, when passage resistance changes comparatively so that passage resistance may be made smaller than the time of steady operation at a power up for the second expansion device which is easy to become for it to be large and insufficient [a refrigerant flow rate] to a power up, the refrigerant flow rate of the cooling cycle of a power up is increased, and pulldown time amount can be shortened. The effectiveness which the refrigerant flow rate of a cooling cycle is increased and controls the temperature rise of a freezer compartment or cold storage is expectable by changing so that similarly passage resistance may be made smaller than the time of steady operation also at the time of the overload to which the temperature of a freezer compartment or cold storage becomes high.

[0043] Invention of this invention according to claim 11 has the excessive capacity of the first evaporator and the second evaporator. By not installing the accumulator by which it is the refrigerator of a publication and a liquid cryogen is ****(ed) in large quantities by any 1 term of claim 8 to claim 10 characterized by maintaining superheating at the time of steady operation While the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall are solvable, the liquid back to inhalation piping can be prevented.

[0044] Here, when an accumulator is installed in an evaporator outlet and the capacity of the first evaporator or the second evaporator is insufficient to a refrigerant flow rate, the liquid cryogen which was not able to

evaporate with an evaporator piles up in an accumulator temporarily. Consequently, the liquid back to inhalation piping can prevent. However, when not installing an accumulator, this operation does not exist, the liquid back to inhalation piping occurs, and since it is a temperature fall, while inhalation piping shows an inclination with dew, the endurance of a compressor may fall.

[0045] Then, the liquid back to inhalation piping can be prevented by designing so that capacity of the first evaporator and the second evaporator may be made high and superheating may be maintained at the time of steady operation.

[0046] Invention of this invention according to claim 12 is a refrigerator given in any 1 term of claim 8 to claim 11 characterized by installing an accumulator near the compressor, and it can prevent the liquid back to inhalation piping while it can solve the power loss accompanying a PD action, and the problem of an endurance fall by not installing the accumulator by which a liquid cryogen is ****(ed) in large quantities.

[0047] Here, when an accumulator is installed in an evaporator outlet and the capacity of the first evaporator or the second evaporator is insufficient to a refrigerant flow rate, the liquid cryogen which was not able to evaporate with an evaporator piles up in an accumulator temporarily. Consequently, the liquid back to inhalation piping can prevent. However, when not installing an accumulator, this operation does not exist, the liquid back to inhalation piping occurs, and since it is a temperature fall, while inhalation piping shows an inclination with dew, the endurance of a compressor may fall.

[0048] Then, by installing an accumulator near the compressor, the liquid cryogen which has flowed back with inspired gas can be made to be able to pile up in the accumulator near the compressor temporarily, and the liquid back to inhalation piping can be prevented.

[0049] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained using drawing 1 – drawing 17. In these drawings, the detailed explanation is omitted about the same configuration as the conventional example shown by drawing 18 R>8 and drawing 19, and operation actuation, and the same sign is attached.

[0050] (Gestalt 1 of operation) The refrigerating cycle Fig. of the refrigerator which drawing 1 shows the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention, and drawing 2 are timing charts which show the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of this operation.

[0051] The cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the same as that of the conventional example shown by drawing 18. The description of the operation actuation in the gestalt of this operation gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, and as shown in drawing 2, only when changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, it performs a PD action, while the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 is higher than the inside of cold storage 2 and always cooling only a freezer compartment 3.

[0052] When it changes from cooling of cold storage 2 to cooling of a freezer compartment 3, consequently, the liquid cryogen which piled up in the first evaporator 8 installed in cold storage 2 or the first accumulator 9 While securing the amount of circulation refrigerants because evaporation temperature evaporates during cooling of the low freezer compartment 3, is collected by the compressor 4 and flows back to a cooling cycle The input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by making a PD action into abbreviation one half.

[0053] In addition, in the gestalt of this operation, although the passage from a condenser 5 was changed using the passage selector valve 6, if a lock out device is given to the first expansion device 7 and the second expansion device 10, passage can be changed not using the passage selector valve 6. Moreover, fixed resistance of a capillary etc. is sufficient as passage resistance of the first expansion device 7 and the second expansion device 10, and variable resistance, such as an expansion valve, is sufficient as it.

[0054] (Gestalt 2 of operation) Drawing 3 is a timing chart which shows the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of 1 operation of this invention.

[0055] The cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the same as that of the gestalt 1 of operation.

[0056] The description of the operation actuation in the gestalt of this operation gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, and as shown in drawing 3, only when changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, it performs a PD action, while the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 is higher than the inside of cold storage 2 and always cooling only a freezer compartment 3. Moreover, as shown in drawing 3, the second blower fan 17 is operated during a PD action.

[0057] When it changes from cooling of cold storage 2 to cooling of a freezer compartment 3, consequently, the liquid cryogen which piled up in the first evaporator 8 installed in cold storage 2 or the first accumulator 9 While securing the amount of circulation refrigerants because evaporation temperature evaporates during cooling of the low freezer compartment 3, is collected by the compressor 4 and flows back to a cooling cycle

The input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by making a PD action into abbreviation one half. Furthermore, by operating the second blower fan 17 during a PD action, the temperature fall of the liquid cryogen at the time of the liquid cryogen which warms the second evaporator 11 with the air in a freezer compartment 3, and piles up in the second evaporator 11 evaporating can be controlled, and as shown in drawing 3, the fall of the suction pressure under PD action can be controlled.

[0058] Here, the A point of drawing 3 is a time of all the liquid cryogens that pile up in the second evaporator 11 evaporating, and it is shown that the fall of suction pressure can be controlled even to this point.

[0059] If it passes over the A point of drawing 3, evaporation of the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second accumulator 12 will start, suction pressure will decline with the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen, and a PD action will be completed in a B point. Since the second accumulator 12 is designed in order to store a liquid cryogen, this has the bad heat exchange effectiveness of the air in a freezer compartment 3, and is because the temperature fall of the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second accumulator 12 cannot be prevented only by operating the second blower fan 17. However, the evaporation and the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen which pile up in the second accumulator 12 compared with the case where the second blower fan 17 is suspended are controlled as a result of the evaporation of the liquid cryogen which mainly piles up in the second evaporator 11 from PD initiation to an A point.

[0060] In order to control the calorific value accompanying operation of the second blower fan 17, make it in addition, more desirable to suspend the second blower fan 17 in the A point of drawing 3. Even if it operates the second blower fan 17 between B points from an A point, the problem on which the effectiveness of evaporating the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second accumulator 12 almost turns up, and the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 rises with the calorific value accompanying operation of the second blower fan 17 occurs.

[0061] (Gestalt 3 of operation) The refrigerating cycle Fig. of the refrigerator which drawing 4 shows the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention, and drawing 5 are timing charts which show the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of this operation. The description of the cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the point of having installed the AKYUMU heater 19 in the front face, in order to warm the second accumulator 12 directly.

[0062] The description of the operation actuation in the gestalt of this operation gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, and as shown in drawing 5, only when changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, it performs a PD action, while the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 is higher than the inside of cold storage 2 and always cooling only a freezer compartment 3. Moreover, as shown in drawing 5, the AKYUMU heater 19 is turned on only during a PD action.

[0063] When it changes from cooling of cold storage 2 to cooling of a freezer compartment 3, consequently, the liquid cryogen which piled up in the first evaporator 8 installed in cold storage 2 or the first accumulator 9 While securing the amount of circulation refrigerants because evaporation temperature evaporates during cooling of the low freezer compartment 3, is collected by the compressor 4 and flows back to a cooling cycle. The input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by making a PD action into abbreviation one half. Furthermore, by turning on the AKYUMU heater 19 during a PD action, the temperature fall of the liquid cryogen at the time of the liquid cryogen which warms the second accumulator 12 directly and piles up in the second accumulator 12 evaporating can be controlled, and as shown in drawing 5, the fall of the suction pressure under PD action can be controlled.

[0064] Here, C point of drawing 5 is a point which a part of liquid cryogen which piles up in the second accumulator 12 evaporated, and the PD action ended, and the evaporation and the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen which pile up in the second accumulator 12 are controlled compared with the case where the liquid cryogen of tales doses is evaporated while the AKYUMU heater 19 has been OFF.

[0065] In addition, although the same effectiveness is expectable even if it uses the heater for defrosting (not shown) which changes to the AKYUMU heater 19 and is usually installed near the second evaporator 11. It is more desirable to use a means to mainly warm the second accumulator 12 for solid-state heat conduction, since the problem on which the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 rises will occur if heat exchange effectiveness with the air in the structure top freezer compartment 3 warms the second bad accumulator 12 indirectly.

[0066] (Gestalt 4 of operation) Drawing 6 is a timing chart which shows the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of 1 operation of this invention. The cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the same as that of the gestalt 1 of operation.

[0067] The description of the operation actuation in the gestalt of this operation gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, and as shown in drawing 6, only when changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, it performs a PD action, while the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 is higher than the inside of cold storage 2 and always cooling only a freezer compartment 3. Moreover, as shown in drawing 6, the output of a compressor 4 is reduced to 40% during a PD action.

[0068] When it changes from cooling of cold storage 2 to cooling of a freezer compartment 3, consequently, the liquid cryogen which piled up in the first evaporator 8 installed in cold storage 2 or the first accumulator 9 While evaporating during cooling of the freezer compartment 3 where evaporation temperature is low, being collected by the compressor 4 and the amount of circulation refrigerants securing by the thing to a cooling cycle to flow back The input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by making a PD action into abbreviation one half. Furthermore, by reducing the output of the compressor 4 under PD action to 40%, the rate at which the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and the second accumulator 12 evaporates can be reduced, the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen can be controlled as the result, and as shown in drawing 6, the fall of the suction pressure under PD action can be controlled.

[0069] Here, since the temperature change of the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and the second accumulator 12 is decided by balance with the heat supplied by the latent heat of vaporization lost by evaporation, the air in a freezer compartment 3, or heat conduction from a component part, it can control the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen by reducing the rate at which a liquid cryogen evaporates. D point of drawing 6 is a point which a part of liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and second accumulator 12 evaporated, and the PD action ended, and the evaporation and the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen which pile up the output of a compressor 4 in the second evaporator 11 and second accumulator 12 compared with the case where the liquid cryogen of tales doses is evaporated with 100% are controlled.

[0070] In addition, although the output of the compressor 4 under PD action was made into 40% with the gestalt of this operation, even if it reduces the rotational frequency of a compressor and controls an output to arbitration, the same effectiveness is expectable in the case of the rotary mold compressor generally used for a domestic refrigerator, or a reciprocating mold compressor.

[0071] If the vapor rate of the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and second accumulator 12 is controlled or less to about 5g/10s at this time, the temperature fall of a stagnation refrigerant can control considerably. Moreover, when it warms together with vapor rate reduction of a stagnation refrigerant by the approach shown with the gestalten 2-3 of operation, it is expected that the temperature of a stagnation refrigerant will be stabilized more.

[0072] (Gestalt 5 of operation) Drawing 7 is a timing chart which shows the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of 1 operation of this invention.

[0073] The cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the same as that of the gestalt 1 of operation.

[0074] The description of the operation actuation in the gestalt of this operation gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, and as shown in drawing 7, only when changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, it performs a PD action, while the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 is higher than the inside of cold storage 2 and always cooling only a freezer compartment 3. moreover, it was shown in drawing 7 -- as -- PD -- while making the first expansion device 7 open 30% working, let passage by the side of refrigeration of the passage selector valve 6 be open.

[0075] When it changes from cooling of cold storage 2 to cooling of a freezer compartment 3, consequently, the liquid cryogen which piled up in the first evaporator 8 installed in cold storage 2 or the first accumulator 9 While securing the amount of circulation refrigerants because evaporation temperature evaporates during cooling of the low freezer compartment 3, is collected by the compressor 4 and flows back to a cooling cycle The input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by making a PD action into abbreviation one half. further -- PD -- by supplying a little refrigerant to the cooling cycle of cold storage 2 by making open passage by the side of refrigeration of the passage selector valve 6, while making the first expansion device 7 open 30% working The rate at which the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and the second accumulator 12 evaporates can be reduced, the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen can be controlled as the result, and as shown in drawing 7 R> 7, the fall of the suction pressure under PD action can be controlled.

[0076] Here, since the temperature change of the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and the second accumulator 12 is decided by balance with the heat supplied by the latent heat of vaporization

lost by evaporation, the air in a freezer compartment 3, or heat conduction from a component part, it can control the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen by reducing the rate at which a liquid cryogen evaporates. E points of drawing 7 are points which a part of liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and second accumulator 12 evaporated, and the PD action ended, and the evaporation and the temperature fall of a liquid cryogen which pile up in the second evaporator 11 and second accumulator 12 are controlled compared with the case where the liquid cryogen of tales doses is evaporated with the cooling cycle of cold storage 2 closed.

[0077] In addition, although opening of the first expansion device 7 under PD action was made into 30% with the gestalt of this operation, if the opening of the first expansion device 7 is adjusted so that the evaporation temperature at the time of the cooling cycle individual operation of cold storage 2 may turn into temperature lower than the air temperature of a freezer compartment 3, maintaining evaporation of the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and second accumulator 12, the vapor rate can be controlled and the same effectiveness can be expected. If the vapor rate of the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 and second accumulator 12 is controlled or less to about 5g/10s at this time, the temperature fall of a stagnation refrigerant can control considerably. Moreover, when it warms together with vapor rate reduction of a stagnation refrigerant by the approach shown with the gestalten 2-3 of operation, it is expected that the temperature of a stagnation refrigerant will be stabilized more.

[0078] moreover -- although the first expansion device 7 has desirable variable resistance, such as an expansion valve, in the gestalt of this operation -- PD -- in order to pour a working little refrigerant, control of flow of the switching action may be changed, carried out and carried out, or control of flow may be changed and carried out to the large capillary of resistance for a PD action.

[0079] (Gestalt 6 of operation) Drawing 8 is a timing chart which shows the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of 1 operation of this invention.

[0080] The cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the same as that of the gestalt 1 of operation.

[0081] The description of the operation actuation in the gestalt of this operation gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, and as shown in drawing 8 , only when changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, it performs a PD action, while the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 is higher than the inside of cold storage 2 and always cooling only a freezer compartment 3. Moreover, as shown in drawing 8 , a cooling fan 18 is operated during a PD action.

[0082] When it changes from cooling of cold storage 2 to cooling of a freezer compartment 3, consequently, the liquid cryogen which piled up in the first evaporator 8 installed in cold storage 2 or the first accumulator 9 While securing the amount of circulation refrigerants because evaporation temperature evaporates during cooling of the low freezer compartment 3, is collected by the compressor 4 and flows back to a cooling cycle The input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by making a PD action into abbreviation one half. Furthermore, by operating a cooling fan 18 during a PD action, the heat exchange of a condenser 5 can be promoted, condensation temperature can be reduced, and the compression ratio under PD action can be reduced as a result. Moreover, when reduction of suction pressure is controlled by the approach which showed condensation temperature with the gestalten 2-5 of operation together with reduction, it is expected that a compression ratio will be stabilized lower.

[0083] In addition, since it becomes remarkable in proportion to a compression ratio since it follows on compression of re-expansion gas, simultaneously an endurance fall also originates in the behavior change accompanying compression of re-expansion gas and becomes remarkable above a specific compression ratio, as for increase of the power loss accompanying the fall of suction pressure, it is desirable to set an upper limit as the compression ratio under PD action. In the common reciprocating mold compressor for refrigerators, 15 to about 20 are an upper limit, the rise of regurgitation gas temperature and wear of a bearing occur, and the problem of an endurance fall generates the compression ratio under PD action while the remarkable decline in effectiveness will take place, if this compression ratio is exceeded.

[0084] (Gestalt 7 of operation) The refrigerating cycle Fig. of the refrigerator which drawing 9 shows the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention, and drawing 10 are timing charts which show the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of this operation. The description of the cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the point of having installed the temperature detector 20 which detects the temperature in the second accumulator 12.

[0085] The description of the movement actuation in the gestalt of this operation gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, and as shown in drawing 10 , only when changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, it performs a PD action, while the air

temperature in a freezer compartment 3 is higher than the inside of cold storage 2 and always cooling only a freezer compartment 3. Moreover, as shown in drawing 10, when the temperature detector 20 becomes below a predetermined value during a PD action, a PD action is stopped, and it shifts to cold storage cooling mode. [0086] When it changes from cooling of cold storage 2 to cooling of a freezer compartment 3, consequently, the liquid cryogen which piled up in the first evaporator 8 installed in the cooling room 2 or the first accumulator 9 While securing the amount of circulation refrigerants because evaporation temperature evaporates during cooling of the low freezer compartment 3, is collected by the compressor 4 and flows back to a cooling cycle The input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by making a PD action into abbreviation one half. Furthermore, when the temperature of the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second accumulator 12 falls and the skin temperature of the second accumulator 12 falls, the input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall can be mitigated by the temperature detector's 20 detecting the temperature and stopping a PD action.

[0087] In addition, since it becomes remarkable in proportion to a compression ratio since it follows on compression of re-expansion gas, simultaneously an endurance fall also originates in the behavior change accompanying compression of re-expansion gas and becomes remarkable above a specific compression ratio, as for increase of the power loss accompanying the fall of suction pressure, it is desirable to set an upper limit as the compression ratio under PD action. In the common reciprocating mold compressor for refrigerators, 15 to about 20 are an upper limit, the rise of regurgitation gas temperature and wear of a bearing occur, and the problem of an endurance fall generates the compression ratio under PD action while the remarkable decline in effectiveness will take place, if this compression ratio is exceeded.

[0088] (Gestalt 8 of operation) The refrigerating cycle Fig. of the refrigerator which drawing 11 shows the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention, and drawing 12 are timing charts which show the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of this operation.

[0089] The description of the cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the point of not installing the accumulator which stores a liquid cryogen in cold storage 2 and a freezer compartment 3. The description of the operation actuation in the gestalt of this operation gives priority to cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, and as shown in drawing 12, only when changing from cooling of a freezer compartment 3 to cooling of cold storage 2, it performs a PD action, while the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 is higher than the inside of a freezer compartment 2 and always cooling only a freezer compartment 3. Moreover, as shown in drawing 12, while operating the second blower fan 17 during a PD action, a PD action is ended by the time amount of the range which does not almost have the fall of suction pressure.

[0090] When it changes from cooling of cold storage 2 to cooling of a freezer compartment 3, consequently, the liquid cryogen which piled up in the first evaporator 8 installed in cold storage 2 or the first accumulator 9 While securing the amount of circulation refrigerants because evaporation temperature evaporates during cooling of the low freezer compartment 3, is collected by the compressor 4 and flows back to a cooling cycle The input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by making a PD action into abbreviation one half.

[0091] Furthermore, while warming the liquid cryogen which piles up in the second evaporator 11 by operating the second blower fan 17 and preventing a temperature fall and the fall of suction pressure, the input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall are mitigable by the ability aiming at time amount compaction because only the time amount which is extent whose liquid cryogen in the second evaporator 11 is lost performs a PD action.

[0092] Here, H points of drawing 12 are times of the liquid cryogen in the second evaporator 11 being lost, and shifting to cold storage cooling mode, and the magnitude of the second evaporator 11 and the capacity of a compressor 4 can prescribe them to predetermined time amount. Moreover, compared with the case where the accumulator which stores a lot of liquid cryogens is installed in a freezer compartment 3, PD operating time can be shortened about to 1/10.

[0093] In addition, it is more desirable not to install an accumulator in cold storage 2, when there is no big difference in the content volume of a freezer compartment cooling cycle and a cold storage cooling cycle and it does not install an accumulator in a freezer compartment 3. Since a superfluous refrigerant does not produce only a cold storage cooling cycle, while not installing an accumulator in cold storage 2, in case it shifts to freezer compartment cooling mode from cold storage cooling mode, the time amount which collects the liquid cryogens stored in the first evaporator 8 can be shortened.

[0094] (Gestalt 9 of operation) Drawing 13 is drawing showing the operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of 1 operation of this invention.

[0095] The cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the same as that of the gestalt 8 of operation.

[0096] Moreover, as shown in drawing 13, in case the description of the movement actuation in the gestalt of this operation shifts to freezer compartment cooling mode from cold storage cooling mode, it is the point that the time of shifting to cold storage cooling mode from freezer compartment cooling mode does not perform a PD action.

[0097] Consequently, the accumulator which stores a lot of liquid cryogens cannot be installed in a freezer compartment 3 and cold storage 2, but a PD action can be abolished by mitigating the lack of the amount of circulation refrigerants generated at the time of cooling mode shift, and the input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall can be solved.

[0098] (Gestalt 10 of operation) The refrigerating cycle Fig. of the refrigerator which drawing 14 shows the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention, and drawing 15 are timing charts which show the movement actuation and suction pressure change of a power up in the gestalt of this operation.

[0099] The descriptions of the cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation are the point of not installing the accumulator which stores a liquid cryogen in cold storage 2 and a freezer compartment 3, and the point of having installed the expansion device 22 for starting so that a freezer compartment cooling cycle might be formed in the second expansion device 10 and juxtaposition. Moreover, the description of the movement actuation in the gestalt of this operation be the point of operate the third-rate way selector valve 21 in freezer compartment cooling mode the first stage behind powering on so that the passage for starting which close the frozen side stream way which lead to the second expansion device 10 from a condenser 5, and lead to the expansion device 22 for starting from a condenser 5 may be open, as show in drawing 15.

[0100] Consequently, the accumulator which stores a lot of liquid cryogens cannot be installed in a freezer compartment 3 and cold storage 2, but a PD action can be abolished by mitigating the lack of the amount of circulation refrigerants generated at the time of cooling mode shift, and the input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall can be solved. Furthermore, by cooling a freezer compartment 3 in the first stage behind powering on using the small expansion device 22 for starting of resistance comparatively, as shown in the continuous line of suction pressure change of drawing 15, evaporation temperature is raised, refrigerating capacity is increased and pulldown time amount can be shortened. Moreover, if the expansion device 22 for starting is used like the first stage behind powering on at the time of an overload to which the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 rises, it is also expectable to raise evaporation temperature, to increase refrigerating capacity and to reduce the air temperature in a freezer compartment 3 promptly.

[0101] In addition, in the gestalt of this operation, although the passage from a condenser 5 was changed using the third-rate way selector valve 21, if a lock out device is given to the first expansion device 7, the second expansion device 10, and the expansion device 22 for starting, passage can be changed, without using the third-rate way selector valve 21. Moreover, fixed resistance of a capillary etc. is sufficient as passage resistance of the first expansion device 7, the second expansion device 10, and the expansion device 22 for starting, and variable resistance, such as an expansion valve, is sufficient as it. Furthermore, the resistance adjustable range of the second expansion device 10 is expanded, resistance may be lowered at the time of a power up or an overload, and it may be substituted for the expansion device 22 for starting.

[0102] (Gestalt 11 of operation) Drawing 16 is the evaporator of the refrigerator in which the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention is shown, and the refrigerating cycle Fig. of the circumference of it. A cycle configuration, and operation actuation and suction pressure change of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation are the same as that of the gestalt 9 of operation.

[0103] As show in drawing 16, the description of the configuration of the evaporator in the gestalt of this operation be a point using the second evaporator 11 which consisted of 11d of starting tubing which be straight run of pipe 11a used as refrigerant passage, corner section 11b and cooling fin 11c that perform heat exchange with the air in a freezer compartment 3, and outlet side piping, while designing excessively the capacity of the first evaporator 8 and the second evaporator 11.

[0104] Consequently, the accumulator which stores a lot of liquid cryogens cannot be installed in a freezer compartment 3 and cold storage 2, but a PD action can be abolished by mitigating the lack of the amount of circulation refrigerants generated at the time of cooling mode shift, and the input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall can be solved. By furthermore, the thing for which 11d of starting tubing which is the second expansion device 10 and outlet side piping which make refrigerant passage of the second evaporator 11 the flow of the air in a

freezer compartment 3 and the flow made to counter, and serve as an entrance side is detached as shown in drawing 16. By maintaining the dryness fraction of the refrigerant in the outlet of the second evaporator 11 to about 100%, reservation of the superheating in inhalation piping of a compressor 4 becomes easy, and the endurance fall of the compressor 4 by inhalation of dew and the liquid cryogen of inhalation piping can be prevented.

[0105] Here, with the configuration of the second evaporator 11 shown in drawing 16, since the air in a freezer compartment 3 is supplied from a lower part and mainly carries out heat exchange in the lower part of the second evaporator 11 with the second blower fan 17, the temperature near the second expansion device 10 used as an entrance side becomes the lowest. Then, it prevents being cooled by the second about ten expansion device by installing 11d of starting tubing which is outlet side piping in a second expansion device 10 and opposite side, and the dryness fraction of the refrigerant in an outlet is maintained to about 100%. Moreover, it can prevent that a liquid cryogen advances to inhalation piping of a compressor 4 by fluctuation of a refrigerant flow rate by having started outlet side piping and having considered as 11d of tubing.

[0106] In addition, although only the configuration of the second evaporator 11 was described, the same effectiveness is expectable with a configuration with the same said of the first evaporator 8 with the gestalt of this operation. Moreover, in order to secure the superheating in the inhalation piping section of a compressor 4, it is desirable to perform heat exchange of the inhalation piping section and the elevated-temperature section of a cooling cycle.

[0107] (Gestalt 12 of operation) Drawing 17 is the refrigerating cycle Fig. of the refrigerator in which the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention is shown. The operation actuation and suction pressure change in a gestalt of this operation are the same as that of the gestalt 9 of operation.

[0108] The description of the cycle configuration of the refrigerator in the gestalt of this operation is the point of having formed comp AKYUMU 24 in the inhalation piping section of a compressor 4.

[0109] Consequently, the accumulator which stores a lot of liquid cryogens cannot be installed in a freezer compartment 3 and cold storage 2, but a PD action can be abolished by mitigating the lack of the amount of circulation refrigerants generated at the time of cooling mode shift, and the input loss of the compressor 4 accompanying a PD action and the problem of the endurance fall accompanying a suction pressure fall can be solved. Furthermore, as shown in drawing 17, by having formed comp AKYUMU 24 in the inhalation piping section of a compressor 4, when a liquid cryogen advances to inhalation piping of a compressor 4 by fluctuation of a refrigerant flow rate, it can store in comp AKYUMU 24 temporarily, and the endurance fall of the compressor 4 by inhalation of dew and the liquid cryogen of prevention inhalation piping can be prevented.

[0110]

[Effect of the Invention] In the frozen refrigerator using the cooling cycle which has two or more evaporators with which evaporation temperature differs, and cools by changing those evaporators according to this invention as mentioned above etc. After being in the condition that carry out by giving priority to cooling of a freezer compartment under all conditions, and the evaporation temperature at the time of freezer compartment cooling becomes low compared with the evaporation temperature at the time of cold storage cooling, while changing a cooling cycle By using the control approach of performing a PD action only just before changing from a freezer compartment cooling cycle to a cold storage cooling cycle, the PD action at the time of changing from a cold storage cooling cycle to a freezer compartment cooling cycle can be omitted, and the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall can be mitigated.

[0111] Moreover, by not installing an accumulator in a freezer compartment and cold storage, but using the control approach of changing a cooling cycle without a PD action, by reducing the amount of refrigerants *** (ed), the PD action at the time of a cooling cycle change can be omitted, and the power loss accompanying a PD action and the problem of an endurance fall can be solved.

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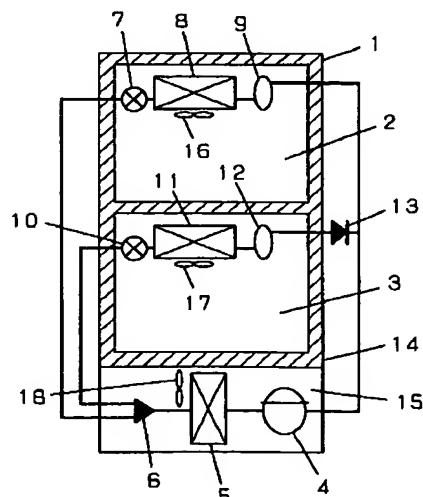
(54) 【発明の名称】 冷蔵庫

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 蒸発温度の異なる複数の蒸発器を有し、それらの蒸発器を切り替えて冷却を行う冷却サイクルを用いた冷凍冷蔵庫等において、蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で圧縮機を運転（ポンプダウン）して冷媒回収する場合に問題となる電力損失や耐久性低下を防止することを目的とする。

【解決手段】 あらゆる条件下で冷凍室3の冷却を優先して行い、冷蔵室2冷却時の蒸発温度に比べて冷凍室3冷却時の蒸発温度が低くなる状態になってから冷却サイクルの切り替えを行うとともに、冷凍室冷却サイクルから冷蔵室冷却サイクルに切り替える直前のみポンプダウンを行う制御方法を用いることにより、ポンプダウンに伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

| | | | |
|---|-------------|----|-------------|
| 4 | 圧縮機 | 10 | 第二の膨張機構 |
| 5 | 凝縮器 | 11 | 第二の蒸発器 |
| 6 | 流路切替弁 | 12 | 第二のアキュームレータ |
| 7 | 第一の膨張機構 | 13 | 逆止弁 |
| 8 | 第一の蒸発器 | 14 | 冷蔵庫箱体 |
| 9 | 第一のアキュームレータ | 15 | 機械室 |



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 冷蔵室と冷凍室を備えた冷蔵庫であつて、圧縮機と、凝縮器と、流路切替弁と、第一の膨張機構と、前記冷蔵室内に設置された第一の蒸発器と、前記冷蔵室内に設置された第一のアキュームレータと、第二の膨張機構と、前記冷凍室内に設置された第二の蒸発器と、前記冷凍室内に設置された第二のアキュームレータとを備え、前記圧縮機と前記凝縮器と前記流路切替弁と前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器と前記第一のアキュームレータとで閉ループを形成すると共に、前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器と前記第一のアキュームレータと並列になるように前記第二の膨張機構と前記第二の蒸発器と前記第二アキュームレータと逆止弁とを接続し、前記流路切替弁により冷媒の流れを切り替えることで前記冷蔵室と前記冷凍室の冷却を互いに独立して行うものであり、前記冷凍室の冷却を優先するとともに、前記冷凍室の冷却から前記冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、前記流路切替弁あるいは前記第二の膨張機構を用いて前記第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で前記圧縮機を運転する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする冷蔵庫。

【請求項2】 冷凍室の空気と第二の蒸発器の熱交換を促進する送風ファンを備え、前記冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、前記第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、前記送風ファンを運転しながら圧縮機を運転する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の冷蔵庫。

【請求項3】 第二のアキュームレータの表面に配置されたヒータを備え、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、前記ヒータに通電しながら圧縮機を運転する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の冷蔵庫。

【請求項4】 能力可変型の圧縮機を備え、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、圧縮機を低能力運転する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項3のいずれかに一項に記載の冷蔵庫。

【請求項5】 冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、流路切替弁あるいは第一の膨張機構を用いて第一の蒸発器へ少量の冷媒を流入させながら圧縮機を運転する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項4のいずれかに一項に記載の冷蔵庫。

【請求項6】 圧縮機あるいは凝縮器を冷却する冷却ファンを備え、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、前記冷却ファンを運転しながら圧縮機を運転する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項5のいずれかに一項に記載の冷蔵庫。

【請求項7】 第二のアキュームレータに滞留する冷媒の温度あるいは圧力を検知する検知手段を備え、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、前記検知手段によって得られた冷媒の温度あるいは圧力が所定の値を下回るまで圧縮機を運転する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項6のいずれか一項に記載の冷蔵庫。

【請求項8】 冷蔵室と冷凍室を備えた冷蔵庫であつて、圧縮機と、凝縮器と、流路切替弁と、第一の膨張機構と、前記冷蔵室内に設置された第一の蒸発器と、第二の膨張機構と、前記冷凍室内に設置された第二の蒸発器と、前記圧縮機と前記凝縮器と前記流路切替弁と前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器とで閉ループを形成すると共に、前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器と並列になるように前記第二の膨張機構と前記第二の蒸発器と逆止弁とを接続し、前記流路切替弁により冷媒の流れを切り替えることで前記冷蔵室と前記冷凍室の冷却を互いに独立して行うものであり、前記冷凍室及び前記冷蔵室内にアキュームレータを設置せず、かつ前記冷凍室の冷却から前記冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に前記第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で前記圧縮機を、所定の時間、運転する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする冷蔵庫。

【請求項9】 冷蔵室と冷凍室を備えた冷蔵庫であつて、圧縮機と、凝縮器と、流路切替弁と、第一の膨張機構と、前記冷蔵室内に設置された第一の蒸発器と、第二の膨張機構と、前記冷凍室内に設置された第二の蒸発器と、前記圧縮機と前記凝縮器と前記流路切替弁と前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器とで閉ループを形成すると共に、前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器と並列になるように前記第二の膨張機構と前記第二の蒸発器と逆止弁とを接続し、前記流路切替弁により冷媒の流れを切り替えることで前記冷蔵室と前記冷凍室の冷却を互いに独立して行うものであり、前記冷凍室及び前記冷蔵室内にアキュームレータを設置せず、かつ前記第一の蒸発器及び第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で前記圧縮機を運転する制御手段を用いないことを特徴とする冷蔵庫。

【請求項10】 電源投入時に第二の膨張機構の流路抵抗を、定常運転時より小さくする制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項8または9に記載の冷蔵庫。

【請求項11】 第一の蒸発器と第二の蒸発器の能力が過大であり、定常運転時にスーパーヒートが保たれることを特徴とする請求項8から請求項10のいずれかの一項に記載の冷蔵庫。

【請求項12】 圧縮機近傍にアキュームレータを設置したことを特徴とする請求項8から請求項11のいずれか一項に記載の冷蔵庫。

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、冷凍室と冷蔵室とを互いに独立に冷却を行う冷却サイクルを有する冷蔵庫の冷媒量不足の解消に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】現在、地球温暖化防止の観点より冷凍冷蔵庫等の冷凍装置の省エネルギー化が進められている。従来、冷凍室と冷蔵室のように異なる温度で冷却する冷凍冷蔵庫においては、単独の蒸発器を冷凍室温度以下まで下げる庫内空気と熱交換を行い、庫内の温度調整は熱交換量で制御していた。これに対して、冷凍室と冷蔵室の蒸発器を独立させて、2つの蒸発器を冷凍室温度と冷蔵室温度で運転することにより、比較的圧縮比が低く理論効率の高い冷蔵室冷却サイクルを利用して省エネルギー化を図る試みが為されている。

【0003】例えば特開平58-88559号公報において、2つの蒸発器を切り替えて冷蔵室と冷凍室を交互に冷却する冷却サイクルを有する冷蔵庫が提案されている。また、2つの蒸発器を切り替える直前に蒸発器に滞留した冷媒を回収して、循環冷媒量不足の問題を解消する方法が特開2000-266443号公報において提案されている。以下、図面を参照しながら冷蔵室と冷凍室を交互に冷却する冷却サイクルを用いた従来の冷蔵庫の特徴について説明する。

【0004】従来の冷蔵庫のサイクル構成を図18に示す。図18において、1は冷蔵庫、2は冷蔵室、3は冷凍室、4は能力制御可能な圧縮機、5は凝縮器、6は流路切替弁、7は冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の膨張機構、8は冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器、9は冷蔵室2内に設置された冷蔵室2内に設置された第一のアキュームレータ、10は冷凍室3内に設置された第二の膨張機構、11は冷凍室3内に設置された第二の蒸発器、12は冷凍室3内に設置された第二のアキュームレータ、13は第二のアキュームレータ12の下流側に設置された逆止弁、14は冷蔵室2および冷凍室3を形成しながら外部と断熱する冷蔵庫箱体、15は圧縮機4と凝縮器5と流路切替弁6が配置された機械室である。

【0005】以上のように構成された従来の冷蔵庫について、以下その動作を説明する。

【0006】冷蔵室2を冷却する場合、凝縮器5から第一の膨張機構7への流路が開となり、第二の膨張機構10への流路が閉となるように、流路切替弁6が動作する。そして、圧縮機4で圧縮された気体冷媒が凝縮器5で凝縮液化し、第一の膨張機構7で減圧され、第一の蒸発器8で蒸発する。このとき、第一の送風ファン16により循環している冷蔵室2内の空気が、第一の蒸発器8と熱交換して冷蔵室2内が冷却される。第一の蒸発器8で蒸発した冷媒は、第一のアキュームレータ9で残る液体冷媒と分離され、気体冷媒が圧縮機4へ戻る。また、冷凍室3内に設置された第二の蒸発器11内の圧力は第

一の蒸発器8より低くなるが、逆止弁13が閉状態となるため、圧縮機4へ還流する気体冷媒が第二の蒸発器11内に滞留することはない。

【0007】同様に、冷凍室3を冷却する場合、凝縮器5から第二の膨張機構10への流路が開となり、第一の膨張機構7への流路が閉となるように、流路切替弁6が動作する。そして、圧縮機4で圧縮された気体冷媒が凝縮器5で凝縮液化し、第二の膨張機構10で減圧され、第二の蒸発器11で蒸発する。このとき、第二の送風ファン17により循環している冷凍室3内の空気が、第二の蒸発器11と熱交換して冷凍室3内が冷却される。第二の蒸発器11で蒸発した冷媒は、第二のアキュームレータ12で残る液体冷媒と分離され、気体冷媒が逆止弁13を通過して圧縮機4へ戻る。また、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器8内の圧力は第二の蒸発器より高くなるため、第一の蒸発器8内に滞留している冷媒は蒸発して圧縮機4へ還流していく。

【0008】一般に、冷蔵室2は0~5°C、冷凍室3は-18°C前後、に設定されることから第一の蒸発器8の蒸発温度は-10°C程度、第二の蒸発器11の蒸発温度は-30°C程度に制御される。この結果、冷蔵室2を冷却する際に蒸発温度が高く効率の良い運転が可能となり、冷蔵庫1の消費電力を低減することができる。

【0009】また、冷却サイクルを切り替える際に蒸発器内に冷媒が死蔵される問題を解消する方法として、ポンプダウン（以下PDという）が提案されている。以下に、この冷媒が死蔵される問題と、その解消方法であるPDについて説明する。

【0010】冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える場合、第二の蒸発器11の蒸発温度に比べて第一の蒸発器8の蒸発温度が高いために、冷凍室3の冷却時に第二の蒸発器11や第二のアキュームレータ12内に滞留した液体冷媒が冷蔵室2の冷却中も滞留したままとなり、結果として冷蔵室2の冷却中に循環冷媒量が不足する問題が発生する。同様に、電源投入時や負荷変動時に第二の蒸発器11の蒸発温度が第一の蒸発器8の蒸発温度より高くなった場合も、冷凍室3の冷却中に循環冷媒量が不足する問題が発生する。

【0011】そこで、冷却サイクルを切り替える際に、凝縮器5から第一の蒸発器8及び凝縮器5から第二の蒸発器11への流路を閉塞しながら、圧縮機4を運転させて第一の蒸発器と第一のアキュームレータ9、あるいは第二の蒸発器11と第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する冷媒を凝縮器5に回収する方法であるPDが提案されている。また、PDを行うことで冷却サイクルに過剰な冷媒を封入する必要がなくなり、炭化水素等の可燃性冷媒を用いた冷却サイクルにおいて冷媒封入量が削減でき、安全性が向上する効果も期待される。

【0012】PDを用いた冷却サイクルの切り替え動作の一例と、このときの圧縮機4の吸入圧力変化を図19

に示す。図19に示した動作は、比較的負荷が大きい場合の運転状態であり、圧縮機4を100%出力で連続運転しながら冷蔵室2の冷却と冷凍室3の冷却を交互に行うものである。冷蔵室2の冷却モードでは、流路切替弁6の冷蔵室側を開とし、第一の送風ファン16で冷蔵室2内の空気を冷却しながら、冷却ファン18で凝縮器5の熱を外部へ放熱している。このとき、圧縮機4の吸入圧力は、第一の蒸発器8の蒸発温度に相当する圧力で安定する。次のPDモードでは、流路切替弁6の冷蔵室側及び冷凍室側をともに閉とし、圧縮機4を運転する。このとき、第一の蒸発器8と第一のアキュームレータ9内に滞留する液体冷媒が蒸発しながら圧縮機4へ還流されるとともに、圧縮機4の吸入圧力は急激に低下していく。冷凍室3の冷却モードでは、流路切替弁6の冷凍室側を開とし、第二の送風ファン17で冷凍室3内の空気を冷却しながら、冷却ファン18で凝縮器5の熱を外部へ放熱している。このとき、圧縮機4の吸入圧力は、第二の蒸発器11の蒸発温度に相当する圧力で安定する。次のPDモードでは、流路切替弁6の冷蔵室側及び冷凍室側をともに閉とし、圧縮機4を運転する。このとき、第二の蒸発器11と第二のアキュームレータ12内に滞留する液体冷媒が蒸発しながら圧縮機4へ還流されるとともに、圧縮機4の吸入圧力は急激に低下していく。このように運転モードを切り替えながら冷蔵室2と冷凍室3を交互に冷却することで、循環冷媒量不足の問題が生じることなく高効率な運転が可能となり、冷蔵庫1の消費電力が低減できる。

【0013】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従来の構成では、PD動作に伴う圧縮機4の損失により消費電力低減の効果が相殺されるだけでなく、PD動作時の圧縮機4の吸入圧力が許容範囲を越えて異常に低下し耐久性が維持できなくなる可能性があった。

【0014】そこで、PD動作の時間を抑制するとともに、PD動作時の吸入圧力に異常低下を根本的に回避する施策が望まれている。

【0015】本発明は、冷却サイクル切り替え時に死蔵される冷媒量およびPD動作時の冷媒回収挙動を詳細に検討し、蒸発器構成と吸入圧力との関係を明らかにすることでPD動作の改善を図り、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題の解消を目指すものである。

【0016】

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで本発明の冷蔵庫は、あらゆる条件下で冷凍室の冷却を優先して行い、冷蔵室冷却時の蒸発温度に比べて冷凍室冷却時の蒸発温度が低くなる状態になってから冷却サイクルの切り替えを行うとともに、冷凍室冷却サイクルから冷蔵室冷却サイクルに切り替える直前のみPD動作を行う制御方法を用いるものである。

【0017】この発明によれば、冷蔵室冷却サイクルか

ら冷凍室冷却サイクルに切り替える際のPD動作を省略し、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0018】また、本発明の冷蔵庫は、冷凍室および冷蔵室にアキュームレータを設置せず、PD動作なしに冷却サイクルの切り替えを行う制御方法を用いるものである。

【0019】この発明によれば、死蔵される冷媒量を削減することで冷却サイクル切り替え時のPD動作を省略し、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を解消することができる。

【0020】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の請求項1に記載の発明は、冷蔵室と冷凍室を備えた冷蔵庫であって、圧縮機と、凝縮器と、流路切替弁と、第一の膨張機構と、前記冷蔵室内に設置された第一の蒸発器と、前記冷蔵室内に設置された第一のアキュームレータと、第二の膨張機構と、前記冷凍室内に設置された第二の蒸発器と、前記冷凍室内に設置された第二のアキュームレータとを備え、

20 前記圧縮機と前記凝縮器と前記流路切替弁と前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器と前記第一のアキュームレータとで閉ループを形成すると共に、前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器と前記第一のアキュームレータに並列になるように前記第二の膨張機構と前記第二の蒸発器と前記第二のアキュームレータと逆止弁とを接続し、前記流路切替弁により冷媒の流れを切り替えることで前記冷蔵室と前記冷凍室の冷却を互いに独立して行うものであり、前記冷蔵室の冷却を優先するとともに、前記冷凍室の冷却から前記冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、前記流路切替弁あるいは前記第二の膨張機構を用いて前記第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で前記圧縮機を運転（すなわちPD動作）する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする。

【0021】そして、以上の構成により、あらゆる条件下で冷凍室の冷却を優先して行い、冷蔵室冷却時の蒸発温度に比べて冷凍室冷却時の蒸発温度が低くなる状態になってから冷却サイクルの切り替えを行うことで、冷蔵室冷却サイクルから冷凍室冷却サイクルに切り替える際のPD動作を省略し、冷凍室冷却サイクルから冷蔵室冷却サイクルに切り替える場合にのみPD動作を行い、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0022】本発明の請求項2に記載の発明は、冷凍室内の空気と第二の蒸発器の熱交換を促進する送風ファンを備え、前記冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、前記第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、前記送風ファンを運転しながら圧縮機を運転（すなわちPD動作）する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の冷蔵庫であって、第二の蒸発器を冷凍室の空気で加熱することで、滞留する液体冷媒を

回収する際の温度低下を抑制し、PD動作時の吸入圧力の低下を抑制することにより、さらにPD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0023】なお、第二の蒸発器内は気液2相流であることから、第二の蒸発器内に滞留する液体冷媒量は第二のアキュームレータ内に滞留する量よりも少なく、かつ送風ファン運転時は第二の蒸発器内に滞留する液体冷媒が優先して蒸発していくので、PD動作中常に送風ファンを運転する必要はなく、PD動作の初期に所定の時間送風ファンを運転するだけでよい。

【0024】本発明の請求項3に記載の発明は、第二のアキュームレータの表面に配置されたヒータを備え、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、前記ヒータに通電しながら圧縮機を運転（すなわちPD動作）する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項2いずれか一項記載の冷蔵庫であって、第二のアキュームレータをヒータで加熱することで、滞留する液体冷媒を回収する際の温度低下を抑制し、PD動作時の吸入圧力低下を抑制することにより、さらにPD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0025】なお、第二の蒸発器内は気液2相流であることから、第二のアキュームレータ内に滞留する液体冷媒量は第二の蒸発器内に滞留する量よりもはるかに多いため、第二のアキュームレータを加熱することが重要である。また、冷凍室内を加熱することによる損失を軽減するためにも、面ヒータ等を第二のアキュームレータの表面に貼り付けて第二のアキュームレータを直接加熱する方が望ましい。

【0026】なお、PD動作時前に第二のアキュームレータを長時間加熱しても、冷却動作と相殺されるだけで第二のアキュームレータ内の液体冷媒の滞留量を低減する効果は少ないが、ヒータ昇温までのタイムラグを減らすためにPD動作の所定時間前からヒータをONする方が望ましい。

【0027】本発明の請求項4に記載の発明は、能力可変型の圧縮機を備え、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、圧縮機を低能力運転（すなわちPD動作）する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項3のいずれか一項に記載の冷蔵庫であって、滞留する液体冷媒への伝熱量に見合う速度で蒸発させることで、滞留する液体冷媒を回収する際の温度低下を抑制し、PD動作時の吸入圧力の低下を抑制することにより、さらにPD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0028】ここで、PD動作を低能力運転で行った場合、冷媒回収速度が低下し必要冷媒量を回収するPD動作時間は長くなるが、吸入圧力の低下が抑制できることからPD動作時の所要動力は削減できる。ただし、高負

荷条件においては凝縮圧力にほぼ比例して軸受け負荷が増加するため、軸受け負荷耐力の劣る低速回転による低能力化が困難な場合がある。この場合は、耐久性が保証できる限界の低速回転で低能力を実現することが望ましい。

【0029】本発明の請求項5に記載の発明は、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、流路切替弁あるいは第一の膨張機構を用いて第一の蒸発器への少量の冷

10 媒を流入させながら圧縮機を運転（すなわちPD動作）する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項4のいずれか一項に記載の冷蔵庫であって、滞留する液体冷媒への伝熱量に見合う速度で蒸発させることで、滞留する液体冷媒を回収する際の温度低下を抑制し、PD動作時の吸入圧力の低下を抑制することにより、さらにPD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0030】ここで、冷蔵室冷却サイクルから冷媒を流入することにより冷媒回収速度が低下するため、必要冷

20 媒量を回収するPD動作時間は長くなるが、吸入圧力の低下が抑制できることからPD動作に必要な所要動力は削減できる。また、この方法は圧縮機の低能力化による冷媒回収速度の低減に比べて制約条件がなく、滞留する液体冷媒への伝熱量に見合う速度に冷媒回収速度を自由に設定することが可能であるだけでなく、PD動作中に冷蔵室冷却サイクルから流入する冷媒は第一の蒸発器の冷却に寄与することから、冷蔵室冷却サイクルの立ち上がりが早くなる効果も期待できる。

【0031】本発明の請求項6に記載の発明は、圧縮機あるいは凝縮器を冷却する冷却ファンを備え、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、前記冷却ファンを運転しながら圧縮機を運転（すなわちPD動作）する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項5のいずれか一項に記載の冷蔵庫であって、PD動作時の凝縮圧力を低減することにより、さらにPD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0032】本発明の請求項7に記載の発明は、第二のアキュームレータに滞留する冷媒の温度あるいは圧力を

40 検知する検知手段を備え、冷凍室の冷却から冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に、第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で、前記検知手段によって得られた冷媒の温度あるいは圧力が所定の値を下回るまで圧縮機を運転（すなわちPD動作）する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1から請求項6のいずれか一項に記載の冷蔵庫であって、異常に低い吸入圧力でのPD動作を防止することで、さらにPD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0033】本発明の請求項8に記載の発明は、冷蔵室と冷凍室を備えた冷蔵庫であって、圧縮機と、凝縮器

と、流路切替弁と、第一の膨張機構と、前記冷蔵室内に設置された第一の蒸発器と、第二の膨張機構と、前記冷凍室内に設置された第二の蒸発器と、前記圧縮機と前記凝縮器と前記流路切替弁と前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器とで閉ループを形成すると共に、前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器に並列になるように前記第二の膨張機構と前記第二の蒸発器と逆止弁とを接続し、前記流路切替弁により冷媒の流れを切り替えることで前記冷蔵室と前記冷凍室の冷却を互いに独立して行うものであり、前記冷凍室及び前記冷蔵室内にアキュームレータを設置せず、かつ前記冷凍室の冷却から前記冷蔵室の冷却に切り替わる直前に前記第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で前記圧縮機を、所定の時間、運転(すなわちPD動作)する制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする冷蔵庫であって、液体冷媒が大量に死蔵されるアキュームレータを設置せず、かつ所定時間PD動作することで、比較的伝熱しやすく温度低下が少ない第二の蒸発器内の滞留冷媒をほぼ全量回収することにより、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題をほぼ解消することができる。

【0034】ここで、冷蔵室にのみアキュームレータを設置した場合、冷凍室冷却中は冷蔵室温度に相当する蒸発圧力より吸入圧力の方が低く、冷蔵室のアキュームレータ内の液体冷媒は圧縮機により回収されて空になるが、冷蔵室冷却中のアキュームレータはほぼ満液状態となるため、冷蔵室冷却中に循環冷媒量が不足する傾向を示す。従って、冷凍室内および冷蔵室内ともにアキュームレータを設置しない方が望ましい。同様に、冷凍室内および冷蔵室内ともにアキュームレータを設置しない場合、アキュームレータ設置時に死蔵される冷媒量の分だけ冷媒封入量が削減できることから、炭化水素等の可燃性冷媒を用いた冷却サイクルにおいてさらに安全性が向上する効果も期待される。

【0035】また、第二の蒸発器内は気液2相流であることから、アキュームレータ設置時にアキュームレータ内に滞留する液体冷媒量は第二の蒸発器内に滞留する量よりもはるかに多い。従って、滞留冷媒をほぼ全量回収するためにPD時間は、アキュームレータ設置時には3~10分程度必要であるのに対して、アキュームレータなしでは数十秒と1/10程度に短縮できる。この結果、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題をほぼ解消することができる。

【0036】なお、PD動作で第二の蒸発器内の滞留冷媒をほぼ全量回収する場合、第二の蒸発器が冷凍室の空気と熱伝達しやすいために、回収中の液体冷媒の温度低下が少なく比較的吸入圧力を維持しやすいが、送風ファンを用いて第二の蒸発器が冷凍室の空気の熱伝達を促進する方が望ましい。送風ファンを用いた場合、圧縮比の増加がほとんどない状態でPD動作を行うことができる。

10 【0037】本発明の請求項9に記載の発明は、冷蔵室と冷凍室を備えた冷蔵庫であって、圧縮機と、凝縮器と、流路切替弁と、第一の膨張機構と、前記冷蔵室内に設置された第一の蒸発器と、第二の膨張機構と、前記冷凍室内に設置された第二の蒸発器と、前記圧縮機と前記凝縮器と前記流路切替弁と前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器とで閉ループを形成すると共に、前記第一の膨張機構と前記第一の蒸発器に並列になるように前記第二の膨張機構と前記第二の蒸発器と逆止弁とを接続し、前記流路切替弁により冷媒の流れを切り替えることで前記冷蔵室と前記冷凍室の冷却を互いに独立して行うものであり、前記冷凍室及び前記冷蔵室内にアキュームレータを設置せず、かつ前記第一の蒸発器及び第二の蒸発器への冷媒の流入を遮断した状態で前記圧縮機を運転(すなわちPD動作)する制御手段を用いないことを特徴とする冷蔵庫であって、液体冷媒が大量に死蔵されるアキュームレータを設置せず、かつPD動作を行わないことにより、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を解消することができる。

20 【0038】ここで、冷蔵室にのみアキュームレータを設置した場合、冷凍室冷却中は冷蔵室温度に相当する蒸発圧力より吸入圧力の方が低く、冷蔵室のアキュームレータ内の液体冷媒は圧縮機により回収されて空になるが、冷蔵室冷却中のアキュームレータはほぼ満液状態となるため、冷蔵室冷却中に循環冷媒量が不足する傾向を示す。従って、冷凍室内および冷蔵室内ともにアキュームレータを設置しない方が望ましい。同様に、冷凍室内および冷蔵室内ともにアキュームレータを設置しない場合、アキュームレータ設置時に死蔵される冷媒量の分だけ冷媒封入量が削減できることから、炭化水素等の可燃性冷媒を用いた冷却サイクルにおいてさらに安全性が向上する効果も期待される。

30 【0039】また、第二の蒸発器内は気液2相流であることから、アキュームレータ設置時にアキュームレータ内に滞留する液体冷媒量に比べて、第二の蒸発器内に滞留する液体冷媒量ははるかに少ない。従って、凝縮器出口に小容量の受液器を設置するなどして、冷媒封入量の許容幅を大きくすれば、第二の蒸発器内に少量の液体冷媒を滞留させたまま冷蔵室冷却サイクルを動作させて循環冷媒量不足が生じることはない。

40 【0040】本発明の請求項10に記載の発明は、電源投入時に第二の膨張機構の流路抵抗を、定常運転時よりも小さくする制御手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項8または9に記載の冷蔵庫であって、液体冷媒が大量に死蔵されるアキュームレータを設置しないことにより、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を解消することができるとともに、電源投入時の冷媒流量を増大することでプルダウン時間を短縮することができる。

50 【0041】ここで、蒸発器出口にアキュームレータを設置した場合、アキュームレータ内の滞留冷媒量は、定

常運転時にはほとんど変化せず死蔵された状態となるが、冷凍室や冷蔵室の温度が高くなる電源投入時や過負荷時には減少して冷却サイクルを循環する冷媒量が増加する。この結果、電源投入時や過負荷時には冷媒流量が増大して冷却サイクルが高能力化することができる。ところが、アキュームレータを設置しない場合はこの作用がなく、電源投入時に冷却サイクルの能力が不足してプルダウン時間が長くなる傾向を示すとともに、過負荷時にも冷却サイクルの能力が不足して冷凍室や冷蔵室の温度上昇がやや大きくなる傾向を示す。

【0042】そこで、比較的の流路抵抗が大きく電源投入時に冷媒流量不足となりやすい第二の膨張機構を、電源投入時に定常運転時よりも流路抵抗を小さくするように切り替えることにより、電源投入時の冷却サイクルの冷媒流量を増大させてプルダウン時間を短縮することができる。同様に、冷凍室や冷蔵室の温度が高くなる過負荷時にも定常運転時よりも流路抵抗を小さくするように切り替えることにより、冷却サイクルの冷媒流量を増大させて冷凍室や冷蔵室の温度上昇を抑制する効果が期待できる。

【0043】本発明の請求項11に記載の発明は、第一の蒸発器と第二の蒸発器の能力が過大であり、定常運転時にスーパーヒートが保たれることを特徴とする請求項8から請求項10のいずれか一項に記載の冷蔵庫であって、液体冷媒が大量に死蔵されるアキュームレータを設置しないことにより、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を解消することができるとともに、吸入配管への液バックを防止することができる。

【0044】ここで、蒸発器出口にアキュームレータを設置した場合、第一の蒸発器あるいは第二の蒸発器の能力が冷媒流量に対して不足した時に、蒸発器で蒸発しきれなかった液体冷媒が一時的にアキュームレータ内に滞留する。この結果、吸入配管への液バックが防止できる。ところが、アキュームレータを設置しない場合はこの作用がなく吸入配管への液バックが発生し、温度低下のため吸入配管が露つき傾向を示すとともに、圧縮機の耐久性が低下する可能性がある。

【0045】そこで、第一の蒸発器と第二の蒸発器の能力を高くし定常運転時にスーパーヒートが保たれるように設計することにより、吸入配管への液バックを防止することができる。

【0046】本発明の請求項12に記載の発明は、圧縮機近傍にアキュームレータを設置したことを特徴とする請求項8から請求項11のいずれか一項に記載の冷蔵庫であって、液体冷媒が大量に死蔵されるアキュームレータを設置しないことにより、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を解消することができるとともに、吸入配管への液バックを防止することができる。

【0047】ここで、蒸発器出口にアキュームレータを設置した場合、第一の蒸発器あるいは第二の蒸発器の能

力が冷媒流量に対して不足した時に、蒸発器で蒸発しきれなかった液体冷媒が一時的にアキュームレータ内に滞留する。この結果、吸入配管への液バックが防止できる。ところが、アキュームレータを設置しない場合はこの作用がなく吸入配管への液バックが発生し、温度低下のため吸入配管が露つき傾向を示すとともに、圧縮機の耐久性が低下する可能性がある。

【0048】そこで、圧縮機近傍にアキュームレータを設置することにより、吸入ガスとともに還流してきた液体冷媒を一時的に圧縮機近傍のアキュームレータに滞留させ、吸入配管への液バックを防止することができる。

【0049】以下、本発明の実施の形態について図1～図17を用いて説明する。これらの図において、図18、図19で示した従来例と同一の構成および運転動作についてはその詳細な説明を省略し、同一符号を付す。

【0050】(実施の形態1) 図1は本発明の一実施の形態を示す冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図、図2は同実施の形態における運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。

【0051】本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成は、図18で示した従来例と同一である。本実施の形態における運転動作の特徴は、冷蔵室2の冷却に対して冷凍室3の冷却を優先し、冷凍室3内の空気温度が冷蔵室2内よりも高くなっている間は常に冷凍室3のみを冷却するとともに、図2に示すように冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える時のPD動作を行うものである。

【0052】この結果、冷蔵室2の冷却から冷凍室3の冷却に切り替えた時に、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器8や第一のアキュームレータ9に滞留した液体冷媒が、蒸発温度が低い冷凍室3の冷却中に蒸発して圧縮機4に回収されて、冷却サイクルへ還流していくことで循環冷媒量を確保するとともに、PD動作を約半分にすることでPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0053】なお、本実施の形態においては、流路切替弁6を用いて凝縮器5からの流路を切り替えたが、第一の膨張機構7と第二の膨張機構10に閉塞機構を持たせれば、流路切替弁6を用いて流路を切り替えることができる。また、第一の膨張機構7と第二の膨張機構10の流路抵抗はキャピラリ等の一定の抵抗でもよいし、膨張弁等の可変抵抗でもよい。

【0054】(実施の形態2) 図3は本発明の一実施の形態における運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。

【0055】本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成は、実施の形態1と同一である。

【0056】本実施の形態における運転動作の特徴は、冷蔵室2の冷却に対して冷凍室3の冷却を優先し、冷凍室3内の空気温度が冷蔵室2内よりも高くなっている間

は常に冷凍室3のみを冷却するとともに、図3に示すように冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える時のみPD動作を行うものである。また、図3に示したようにPD動作中に第二の送風ファン17を運転するものである。

【0057】この結果、冷蔵室2の冷却から冷凍室3の冷却に切り替えた時に、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器8や第一のアキュームレータ9に滞留した液体冷媒が、蒸発温度が低い冷凍室3の冷却中に蒸発して圧縮機4に回収されて、冷却サイクルへ還流していくことで循環冷媒量を確保するとともに、PD動作を約半分にすることでPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。さらに、PD動作中に第二の送風ファン17を運転することにより、第二の蒸発器11を冷凍室3内の空気で加温し第二の蒸発器11内に滞留する液体冷媒が蒸発する際の液体冷媒の温度低下を抑制することができ、図3に示したようにPD動作中の吸入圧力の低下が抑制できる。

【0058】ここで、図3のA点は第二の蒸発器11に滞留する液体冷媒がすべて蒸発した時点であり、このポイントまで吸入圧力の低下が抑制できることを示している。

【0059】図3のA点を過ぎると、第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の蒸発が始まり液体冷媒の温度低下とともに吸入圧力が低下し、B点においてPD動作が終了する。これは、第二のアキュームレータ12が液体冷媒を貯留する目的で設計されたため冷凍室3内の空気の熱交換効率が悪く、第二の送風ファン17を運転するだけでは第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の温度低下が防止できないためである。しかしながら、PD開始からA点までの間、主として第二の蒸発器11に滞留する液体冷媒が蒸発した結果、第二の送風ファン17を停止する場合に比べて第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の蒸発及び温度低下が抑制される。

【0060】なお、第二の送風ファン17の運転に伴う発熱量を抑制するために、図3のA点において第二の送風ファン17を停止させる方が望ましい。A点からB点の間で第二の送風ファン17を運転しても第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒を蒸発させる効果はほとんどない上に、第二の送風ファン17の運転に伴う発熱量によって冷凍室3内の空気温度が上昇する問題が発生する。

【0061】(実施の形態3) 図4は本発明の一実施の形態を示す冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図、図5は同実施の形態における運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成の特徴は、第二のアキュームレータ12を直接加温するためにその表面にアキュームヒータ19を設置した

点である。

【0062】本実施の形態における運転動作の特徴は、冷蔵室2の冷却に対して冷凍室3の冷却を優先し、冷凍室3内の空気温度が冷蔵室2内よりも高くなっている間は常に冷凍室3のみを冷却するとともに、図5に示すように冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える時のみPD動作を行うものである。また、図5に示したようにPD動作中にのみアキュームヒータ19をONするものである。

10 【0063】この結果、冷蔵室2の冷却から冷凍室3の冷却に切り替えた時に、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器8や第一のアキュームレータ9に滞留した液体冷媒が、蒸発温度が低い冷凍室3の冷却中に蒸発して圧縮機4に回収されて、冷却サイクルへ還流していくことで循環冷媒量を確保するとともに、PD動作を約半分にすることでPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。さらに、PD動作中にアキュームヒータ19をONすることにより、第二のアキュームレータ12を直接加温し20 第二のアキュームレータ12内に滞留する液体冷媒が蒸発する際の液体冷媒の温度低下を抑制することができ、図5に示したようにPD動作中の吸入圧力の低下が抑制できる。

【0064】ここで、図5のC点は、第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の一部が蒸発してPD動作が終了した点であり、アキュームヒータ19がOFFのまま同量の液体冷媒を蒸発させた場合に比べて、第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の蒸発及び温度低下が抑制される。

30 【0065】なお、アキュームヒータ19に替えて、第二の蒸発器11の近傍に通常設置される除霜用ヒータ(図示せず)を用いても同様の効果は期待できるが、構造上冷凍室3内の空気との熱交換効率が悪い第二のアキュームレータ12を間接的に加温すると冷凍室3内の空気温度が上昇する問題が発生するため、固体熱伝導を主に第二のアキュームレータ12を加温する手段を用いる方が望ましい。

【0066】(実施の形態4) 図6は本発明の一実施の形態における運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成は、実施の形態1と同一である。

40 【0067】本実施の形態における運転動作の特徴は、冷蔵室2の冷却に対して冷凍室3の冷却を優先し、冷凍室3内の空気温度が冷蔵室2内よりも高くなっている間は常に冷凍室3のみを冷却するとともに、図6に示すように冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える時のみPD動作を行うものである。また、図6に示したようにPD動作中に圧縮機4の出力を40%に低減するものである。

50 【0068】この結果、冷蔵室2の冷却から冷凍室3の

冷却に切り替えた時に、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器8や第一のアキュームレータ9に滞留した液体冷媒が、蒸発温度が低い冷凍室3の冷却中に蒸発して圧縮機4に回収されて、冷却サイクルへの還流していくことで循環冷媒量が確保するとともに、PD動作を約半分にすることでPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。さらに、PD動作中の圧縮機4の出力を40%に低減することにより、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12内に滞留する液体冷媒が蒸発する速度を低減し、その結果として液体冷媒の温度低下を抑制することができ、図6に示したようにPD動作中の吸入圧力の低下が抑制できる。

【0069】ここで、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12内に滞留する液体冷媒の温度変化は、蒸発によって失われる蒸発潜熱と冷凍室3内空気あるいは構成部品からの熱伝導によって供給される熱とのバランスによって決まるところから、液体冷媒が蒸発する速度を低減することで液体冷媒の温度低下が抑制できるものである。図6のD点は、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の一部が蒸発してPD動作が終了した点であり、圧縮機4の出力を100%のまま同量の液体冷媒を蒸発させた場合に比べて、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の蒸発及び温度低下が抑制される。

【0070】なお、本実施の形態ではPD動作中の圧縮機4の出力を40%としたが、一般に家庭用冷蔵庫に用いられるロータリ型圧縮機あるいはレシプロ型圧縮機の場合、圧縮機の回転数を低減して任意に出力を抑制しても同様の効果が期待できる。

【0071】このとき、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の蒸発速度を5g/10s程度以下に制御すると、滞留冷媒の温度低下がかなり抑制できる。また、滞留冷媒の蒸発速度低減と合わせて、実施の形態2~3で示した方法で加温すると、滞留冷媒の温度がより安定することが期待される。

【0072】(実施の形態5)図7は本発明の一実施の形態における運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。

【0073】本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成は、実施の形態1と同一である。

【0074】本実施の形態における運転動作の特徴は、冷蔵室2の冷却に対して冷凍室3の冷却を優先し、冷凍室3内の空気温度が冷蔵室2内よりも高くなっている間は常に冷凍室3のみを冷却するとともに、図7に示すように冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える時のみPD動作を行うものである。また、図7に示したようにPD動作中に第一の膨張機構7を30%開とするとともに流路切替弁6の冷蔵側の流路を開とするものである。

【0075】この結果、冷蔵室2の冷却から冷凍室3の冷却に切り替えた時に、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器8や第一のアキュームレータ9に滞留した液体冷媒が、蒸発温度が低い冷凍室3の冷却中に蒸発して圧縮機4に回収されて、冷却サイクルへ還流していくことで循環冷媒量を確保するとともに、PD動作を約半分にすることでPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。さらにPD動作中に第一の膨張機構7を30%開とする

10とともに流路切替弁6の冷蔵側の流路を開として、冷蔵室2の冷却サイクルに少量の冷媒を供給することにより、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12内に滞留する液体冷媒が蒸発する速度を低減し、その結果として液体冷媒の温度低下を抑制することができ、図7に示したようにPD動作中の吸入圧力の低下が抑制できる。

【0076】ここで、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12内に滞留する液体冷媒の温度変化は、蒸発によって失われる蒸発潜熱と冷凍室3内空気あるいは構成部品からの熱伝導によって供給される熱とのバランスによって決まるところから、液体冷媒が蒸発する速度を低減することで液体冷媒の温度低下が抑制できるものである。図7のE点は、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の一部が蒸発してPD動作が終了した点であり、冷蔵室2の冷却サイクルを閉じたまま同量の液体冷媒を蒸発させた場合に比べて、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の蒸発及び温度低下が抑制される。

【0077】なお、本実施の形態ではPD動作中の第一の膨張機構7の開度を30%としたが、冷蔵室2の冷却サイクル単独運転時の蒸発温度が冷凍室3の空気温度より低い温度になるように第一の膨張機構7の開度を調整すれば、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の蒸発を維持しながらその蒸発速度を抑制することができ同様の効果が期待できる。このとき、第二の蒸発器11及び第二のアキュームレータ12に滞留する液体冷媒の蒸発速度を5g/10s程度以下に制御すると、滞留冷媒の温度低下がかなり抑制できる。また、滞留冷媒の蒸発速度低減と合わせて、実施の形態2~3で示した方法で加温すると、滞留冷媒の温度がより安定することが期待される。

【0078】また、本実施の形態においては、第一の膨張機構7は膨張弁等の可変抵抗が望ましいが、PD動作中の少量の冷媒を流すために開閉動作を繰り替えして流量制御しても、PD動作のために抵抗の大きいキャピラリに切り替えて流量制御してもよい。

【0079】(実施の形態6)図8は本発明の一実施の形態における運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。

【0080】本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成は、実施の形態1と同一である。

成は、実施の形態1と同一である。

【0081】本実施の形態における運動動作の特徴は、冷蔵室2の冷却に対して冷凍室3の冷却を優先し、冷凍室3内の空気温度が冷蔵室2内よりも高くなっている間は常に冷凍室3のみを冷却するとともに、図8に示すように冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える時のみPD動作を行うものである。また、図8に示したようにPD動作中に冷却ファン18を運転するものである。

【0082】この結果、冷蔵室2の冷却から冷凍室3の冷却に切り替えた時に、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器8や第一のアキュームレータ9に滞留した液体冷媒が、蒸発温度が低い冷凍室3の冷却中に蒸発して圧縮機4に回収されて、冷却サイクルへ還流していくことで循環冷媒量を確保するとともに、PD動作を約半分にすることでPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。さらに、PD動作中に冷却ファン18を運転することにより、凝縮器5の熱交換を促進して凝縮温度を低減して、結果としてPD動作中の圧縮比を低減することができる。また、凝縮温度を低減と合わせて、実施の形態2～5で示した方法で吸入圧力の低減を抑制すると、圧縮比がより低く安定することが期待される。

【0083】なお、吸入圧力の低下に伴う電力損失の増大は、再膨張ガスの圧縮に伴うことから圧縮比に比例して顕著になる、と同時に耐久性低下も再膨張ガスの圧縮に伴う挙動変化に起因し特定の圧縮比以上で顕著となることから、PD動作中の圧縮比に上限を設定することが望ましい。一般的の冷蔵庫用レシプロ型圧縮機においては、PD動作中の圧縮比は15～20程度が上限であり、この圧縮比を超えると効率の著しい低下が起こるとともに、吐出ガス温度の上昇や軸受け部の摩耗が発生して耐久性低下の問題が発生する。

【0084】(実施の形態7) 図9は本発明の一実施の形態を示す冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図、図10は同実施の形態における運動動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成の特徴は、第二のアキュームレータ12にその温度を検知する温度検知器20を設置した点である。

【0085】本実施の形態における運動動作の特徴は、冷蔵室2の冷却に対して冷凍室3の冷却を優先し、冷凍室3内の空気温度が冷蔵室2内よりも高くなっている間は常に冷凍室3のみを冷却するとともに、図10に示すように冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える時のみPD動作を行うものである。また、図10に示したようにPD動作中に温度検知器20が所定の値以下になった時点でPD動作を中止し、冷蔵室冷却モードに移行するものである。

【0086】この結果、冷蔵室2の冷却から冷凍室3の冷却に切り替えた時に、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の

蒸発器8や第一のアキュームレータ9に滞留した液体冷媒が、蒸発温度が低い冷凍室3の冷却中に蒸発して圧縮機4に回収されて、冷却サイクルへ還流していくことで循環冷媒量を確保するとともに、PD動作を約半分にすることでPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。さらに、第二のアキュームレータ12内に滞留する液体冷媒の温度が低下して第二のアキュームレータ12の表面温度が低下した時に、その温度を温度検知器20が検

10 知してPD動作を中止することによりPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0087】なお、吸入圧力の低下に伴う電力損失の増大は、再膨張ガスの圧縮に伴うことから圧縮比に比例して顕著になる、と同時に耐久性低下も再膨張ガスの圧縮に伴う挙動変化に起因し特定の圧縮比以上で顕著となることから、PD動作中の圧縮比に上限を設定することが望ましい。一般的の冷蔵庫用レシプロ型圧縮機においては、PD動作中の圧縮比は15～20程度が上限であり、この圧縮比を超えると効率の著しい低下が起こるとともに、吐出ガス温度の上昇や軸受け部の摩耗が発生して耐久性低下の問題が発生する。

【0088】(実施の形態8) 図11は本発明の一実施の形態を示す冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図、図12は同実施の形態における運動動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。

【0089】本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成の特徴は、冷蔵室2及び冷凍室3内に液体冷媒を貯留するアキュームレータを設置していない点である。本実30施の形態における運動動作の特徴は、冷蔵室2の冷却に対して冷凍室3の冷却を優先し、冷凍室3内の空気温度が冷凍室2内よりも高くなっている間は常に冷凍室3のみを冷却するとともに、図12に示すように冷凍室3の冷却から冷蔵室2の冷却に切り替える時のみPD動作を行うものである。また、図12に示すようにPD動作中に第二の送風ファン17を運転するとともに、吸入圧力の低下がほとんどない範囲の時間でPD動作を終了するものである。

【0090】この結果、冷蔵室2の冷却から冷凍室3の冷却に切り替えた時に、冷蔵室2内に設置された第一の蒸発器8や第一のアキュームレータ9に滞留した液体冷媒が、蒸発温度が低い冷凍室3の冷却中に蒸発して圧縮機4に回収されて、冷却サイクルへ還流していくことで循環冷媒量を確保するとともに、PD動作を約半分にすることでPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0091】さらに、第二の送風ファン17を運転することで第二の蒸発器11内に滞留する液体冷媒を加温して温度低下及び吸入圧力の低下を防止するとともに、第二の蒸発器11内の液体冷媒がなくなる程度の時間のみ

PD動作を行うことで時間短縮が図れることによりPD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

【0092】ここで、図12のH点は第二の蒸発器11内の液体冷媒がなくなり冷蔵室冷却モードに移行する時点であり、第二の蒸発器11の大きさと圧縮機4の能力によって所定の時間に規定することができる。また、多量の液体冷媒を貯留するアキュームレータを冷凍室3内に設置する場合に比べて、PD動作時間を1/10程度に短縮することができる。

【0093】なお、冷凍室冷却サイクルと冷蔵室冷却サイクルの内容積に大きな差がなく、冷凍室3内にアキュームレータを設置しない場合は、冷蔵室2内にもアキュームレータを設置しない方が望ましい。冷蔵室冷却サイクルのみ過剰な冷媒が生じることがないため、冷蔵室2内にアキュームレータを設置する必要がないとともに、冷蔵室冷却モードから冷凍室冷却モードへ移行する際に第一の蒸発器8内に貯留された液体冷媒を回収する時間が短縮できる。

【0094】(実施の形態9) 図13は本発明の一実施の形態における運動動作と吸入圧力変化を示す図である。

【0095】本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成は、実施の形態8と同一である。

【0096】また、本実施の形態における運動動作の特徴は、図13に示すように、冷蔵室冷却モードから冷凍室冷却モードに移行する際、及び冷凍室冷却モードから冷蔵室冷却モードに移行する際にもPD動作を行わない点である。

【0097】この結果、多量の液体冷媒を貯留するアキュームレータを冷凍室3内及び冷蔵室2内に設置せず、冷却モード移行時に発生する循環冷媒量不足を軽減することでPD動作を廃止し、PD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を解決することができる。

【0098】(実施の形態10) 図14は本発明の一実施の形態を示す冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図、図15は同実施の形態における電源投入時の運動動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャートである。

【0099】本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成の特徴は、冷蔵室2及び冷凍室3内に液体冷媒を貯留するアキュームレータを設置していない点と、第二の膨張機構10と並列に冷凍室冷却サイクルを形成するように起動用膨張機構22を設置した点である。また、本実施の形態における運動動作の特徴は、図15に示すように、電源投入後の初期に冷凍室冷却モードにおいて、凝縮器5から第二の膨張機構10につながる冷凍側流路を閉じて、凝縮器5から起動用膨張機構22につながる起動用流路を開けるように三流路切替弁21を動作させる点である。

【0100】この結果、多量の液体冷媒を貯留するアキュームレータを冷凍室3内及び冷蔵室2内に設置せず、冷却モード移行時に発生する循環冷媒量不足を軽減することでPD動作を廃止し、PD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を解消することができる。さらに、電源投入後の初期に比較的の抵抗の小さい起動用膨張機構22を用いて冷凍室3を冷却することで、図15の吸入圧力変化の実線に示したように、蒸発温度を上げて冷凍能力を増大させプレダウン時間(10)を短縮することができる。また、冷凍室3内の空気温度が上昇するような過負荷時において、電源投入後の初期と同じように起動用膨張機構22を用いると、蒸発温度を上げて冷凍能力を増大させて冷凍室3内の空気温度を速やかに低下させることも期待できる。

【0101】なお、本実施の形態においては、三流路切替弁21を用いて凝縮器5からの流路を切り替えたが、第一の膨張機構7と第二の膨張機構10および起動用膨張機構22に閉塞機構を持たせれば、三流路切替弁21を用いて流路を切り替えることができる。また、第一の膨張機構7と第二の膨張機構10および起動用膨張機構22の流路抵抗はキャピラリ等の一定の抵抗でもよいし、膨張弁等の可変抵抗でもよい。さらに、第二の膨張機構10の抵抗可変範囲を拡大して、電源投入時や過負荷時に抵抗を下げて起動用膨張機構22を代用してもよい。

【0102】(実施の形態11) 図16は本発明の一実施の形態を示す冷蔵庫の蒸発器及びその周辺の冷凍サイクル図である。本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成、及び運動動作と吸入圧力変化は実施の形態9と同一である。

【0103】本実施の形態における蒸発器の構成の特徴は、第一の蒸発器8及び第二の蒸発器11の能力を過大に設計するとともに、図16に示すように、冷媒流路となる直管部11aとコーナー部11b、及び冷凍室3内の空気との熱交換を行う冷却フィン11c、出口側配管である立ち上げ管11dから構成された第二の蒸発器11を用いる点である。

【0104】この結果、多量の液体冷媒を貯留するアキュームレータを冷凍室3内及び冷蔵室2内に設置せず、冷却モード移行時に発生する循環冷媒量不足を軽減することでPD動作を廃止し、PD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を解消することができる。さらに、図16に示すように、第二の蒸発器11の冷媒流路を冷凍室3内の空気の流れと対向させた流れにし、かつ入口側となる第二の膨張機構10と出口側配管である立ち上げ管11dとを離すことで、第二の蒸発器11の出口での冷媒の乾き度を100%近くに保つことで、圧縮機4の吸入配管でのスーパーヒートの確保が容易となり、吸入配管の露つきや液体冷媒の50 吸入による圧縮機4の耐久性低下を防止することができ

る。

【0105】ここで、図16に示した第二の蒸発器11の構成では、第二の送風ファン17によって冷凍室3内の空気が下方から供給され、主に第二の蒸発器11の下部で熱交換することから、入口側となる第二の膨張機構10の近傍の温度が最も低くなる。そこで、出口側配管である立ち上げ管11dを第二の膨張機構10と反対の側に設置することで第二の膨張機構10近傍で冷却されることを防止して、出口での冷媒の乾き度を100%近くに保つようにしたものである。また、出口側配管を立ち上げ管11dとしたことで、冷媒流量の変動によって液体冷媒が圧縮機4の吸入配管へ進入することが防止できる。

【0106】なお、本実施の形態では、第二の蒸発器1の構成についてのみ記述したが、第一の蒸発器8についても同じ構成で同様の効果が期待できる。また、圧縮機4の吸入配管部でのスーパーヒートを確保するため、吸入配管部と冷却サイクルの高温部との熱交換を行うことが望ましい。

【0107】(実施の形態12)図17は本発明の一実施の形態を示す冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図である。本実施の形態における運転動作と吸入圧力変化は実施の形態9と同一である。

【0108】本実施の形態における冷蔵庫のサイクル構成の特徴は、圧縮機4の吸入配管部にコンプアキューム24を設けた点である。

【0109】この結果、多量の液体冷媒を貯留するアキュームレータを冷凍室3内及び冷蔵室2内に設置せず、冷却モード移行時に発生する循環冷媒量不足を軽減することでPD動作を廃止し、PD動作に伴う圧縮機4の入力損失や吸入圧力低下に伴う耐久性低下の問題を解消することができる。さらに、図17に示すように、圧縮機4の吸入配管部にコンプアキューム24を設けたことで、冷媒流量の変動によって液体冷媒が圧縮機4の吸入配管へ進入した場合にコンプアキューム24内に一時貯留することができ、防止吸入配管の露つきや液体冷媒の吸入による圧縮機4の耐久性低下を防止することができる。

【0110】

【発明の効果】以上のように本発明によれば、蒸発温度の異なる複数の蒸発器を有し、これらの蒸発器を切り替えて冷却を行う冷却サイクルを用いた冷凍冷蔵庫等において、あらゆる条件下で冷凍室の冷却を優先して行い、冷蔵室冷却時の蒸発温度に比べて冷凍室冷却時の蒸発温度が低くなる状態になってから冷却サイクルの切り替えを行うとともに、冷凍室冷却サイクルから冷蔵室冷却サイクルに切り替える直前のPD動作を行う制御方法を用いることにより、冷蔵室冷却サイクルから冷凍室冷却サイクルに切り替える際のPD動作を省略し、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を軽減することができる。

きる。

【0111】また、冷凍室および冷蔵室にアキュームレータを設置せず、PD動作なしに冷却サイクルの切り替えを行う制御方法を用いることにより、死蔵される冷媒量を削減することで冷却サイクル切り替え時のPD動作を省略し、PD動作に伴う電力損失や耐久性低下の問題を解消することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の形態1の冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図

【図2】本発明の実施の形態1の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図3】本発明の実施の形態2の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図4】本発明の実施の形態3の冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図

【図5】本発明の実施の形態3の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図6】本発明の実施の形態4の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図7】本発明の実施の形態5の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図8】本発明の実施の形態6の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図9】本発明の実施の形態7の冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図

【図10】本発明の実施の形態7の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図11】本発明の実施の形態8の冷蔵庫の冷凍のサイクル図

【図12】本発明の実施の形態8の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図13】本発明の実施の形態9の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図14】本発明の実施の形態10の冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図

【図15】本発明の実施の形態10の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【図16】本発明の実施の形態11の冷蔵庫の要部冷凍サイクル図

【図17】本発明の実施の形態12の冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図

【図18】従来の冷蔵庫の冷凍サイクル図

【図19】従来の冷蔵庫の運転動作と吸入圧力変化を示すタイミングチャート

【符号の説明】

4 圧縮機

5 凝縮器

6 流路切替弁

7 第一の膨張機構

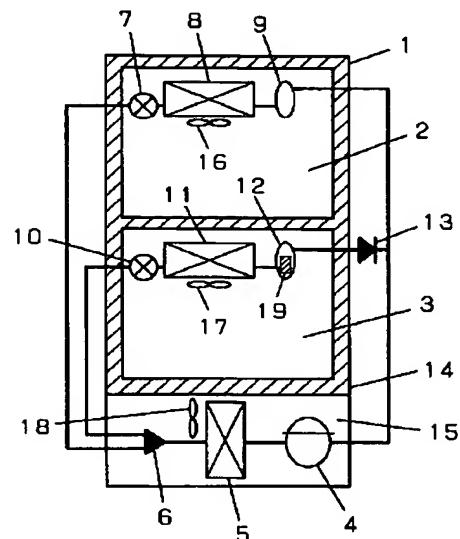
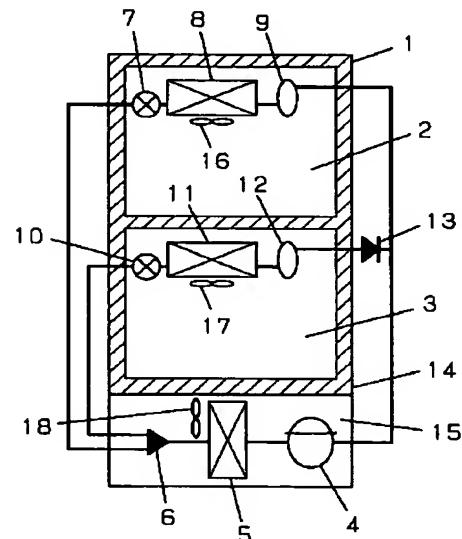
8 第一の蒸発器
9 第一のアキュームレータ
10 第二の膨張機構
11 第二の蒸発器

12 第二のアキュームレータ
13 逆止弁
14 冷蔵庫箱体
15 機械室

【図1】

4 圧縮機
5 凝縮器
6 流路切替弁
7 第一の膨張機構
8 第一の蒸発器
9 第一のアキュームレータ
10 第二の膨張機構
11 第二の蒸発器
12 第二のアキュームレータ
13 逆止弁
14 冷蔵庫箱体
15 機械室

4 圧縮機
5 凝縮器
6 流路切替弁
7 第一の膨張機構
8 第一の蒸発器
9 第一のアキュームレータ
10 第二の膨張機構
11 第二の蒸発器
12 第二のアキュームレータ
13 逆止弁
14 冷蔵庫箱体
15 機械室

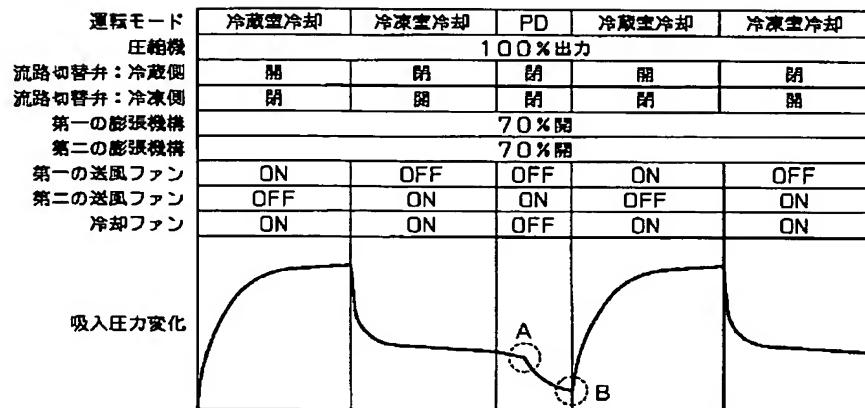


【図2】

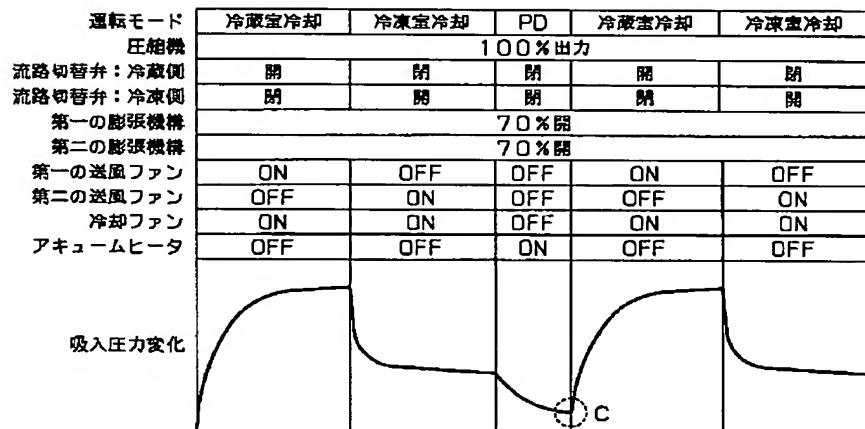
| 運転モード | 冷蔵室冷却 | | | | | 冷凍室冷却 | | | | | PD | | | | | 冷蔵室冷却 | | | | | 冷凍室冷却 | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 100%出力 | | | | | 70%開 | | | | | 70%開 | | | | | ON | | | | | OFF | | | | | | | |
| 圧縮機 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 |
| 流路切替弁: 冷蔵側 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 流路切替弁: 冷凍側 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 第一の膨張機構 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 第二の膨張機構 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 第一の送風ファン | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
| 第二の送風ファン | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF |
| 冷却ファン | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |

吸入圧力変化

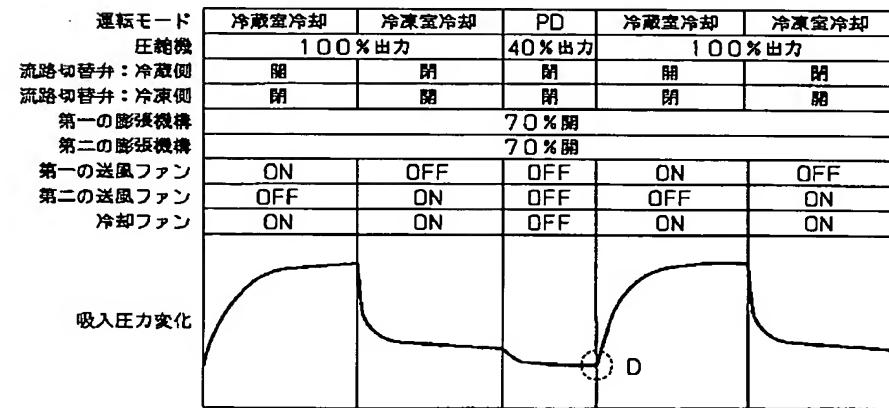
【図3】



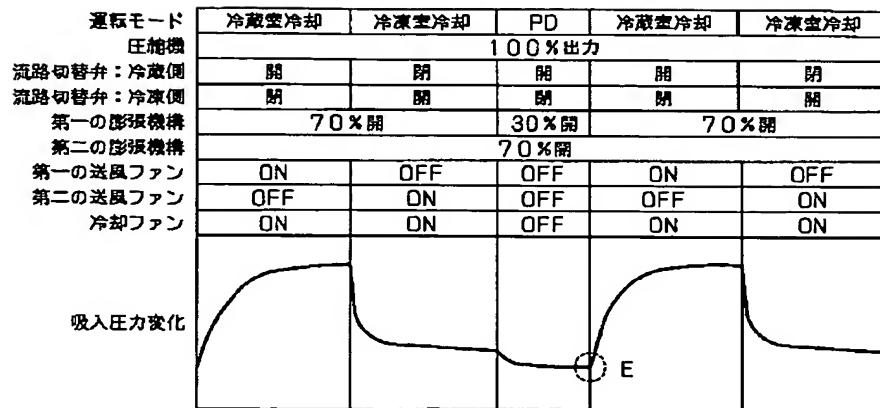
【図5】



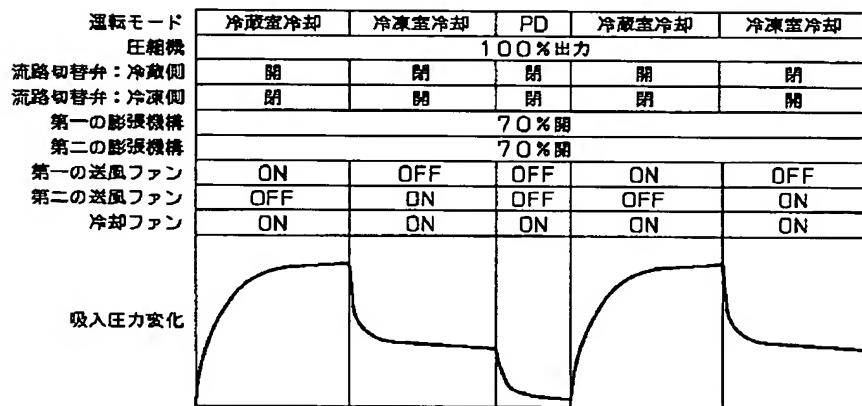
【図6】



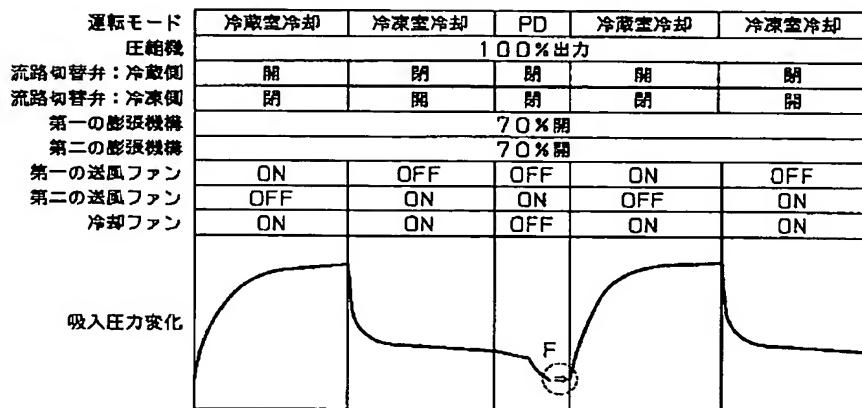
【図7】



【図8】

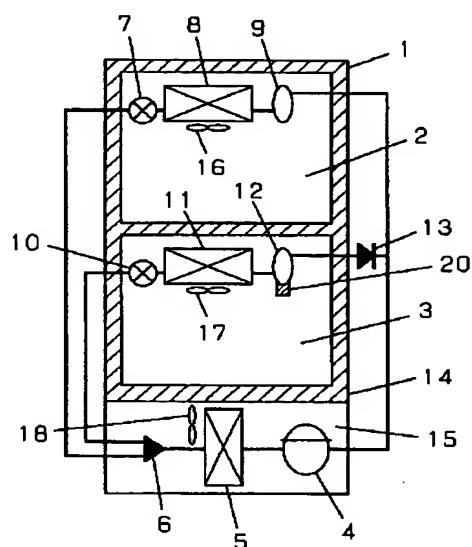


【図10】



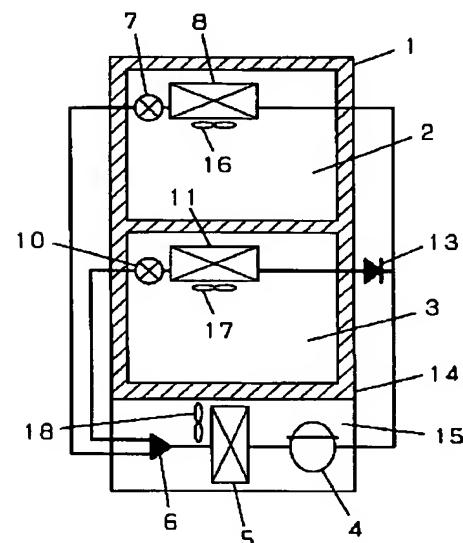
【図9】

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 4 壓縮機 | 10 第二の膨張機構 |
| 5 緊結器 | 11 第二の蒸発器 |
| 6 流路切替弁 | 12 第二のアクヒュームレータ |
| 7 第一の膨張機構 | 13 逆止弁 |
| 8 第一の蒸発器 | 20 溫度検知器 |
| 9 第一のアクヒュームレータ | |



【図11】

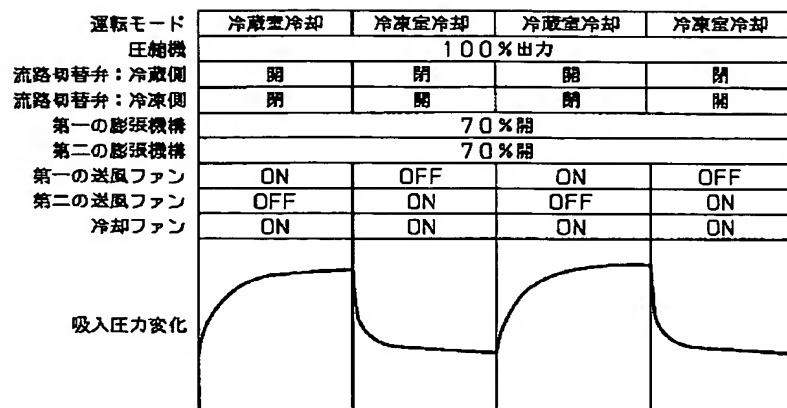
| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 4 壓縮機 | 10 第二の膨張機構 |
| 5 緊結器 | 11 第二の蒸発器 |
| 6 流路切替弁 | 13 逆止弁 |
| 7 第一の膨張機構 | 14 冷蔵庫箱体 |
| 8 第一の蒸発器 | 15 機械室 |



【図12】

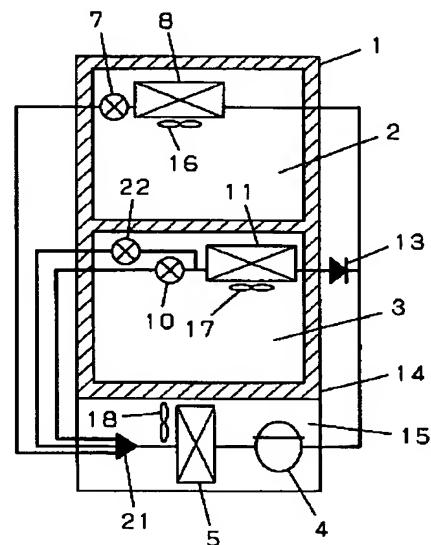
| 運転モード | 冷蔵室冷却 | | 冷凍室冷却 | | PD | 冷蔵室冷却 | | 冷凍室冷却 | |
|------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|----|-------|---|-------|---|
| | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 |
| 100%出力 | | | | | | | | | |
| 圧縮機 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 |
| 流路切替弁: 冷蔵側 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 |
| 流路切替弁: 冷凍側 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 開 | 閉 |
| 第一の膨張機構 | 70%開 | | | | | | | | |
| 第二の膨張機構 | 70%開 | | | | | | | | |
| 第一の送風ファン | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | | | |
| 第二の送風ファン | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON | | | |
| 冷却ファン | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON | ON | | | |
| 吸入圧力変化 | | | | | | | | | |
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【図13】

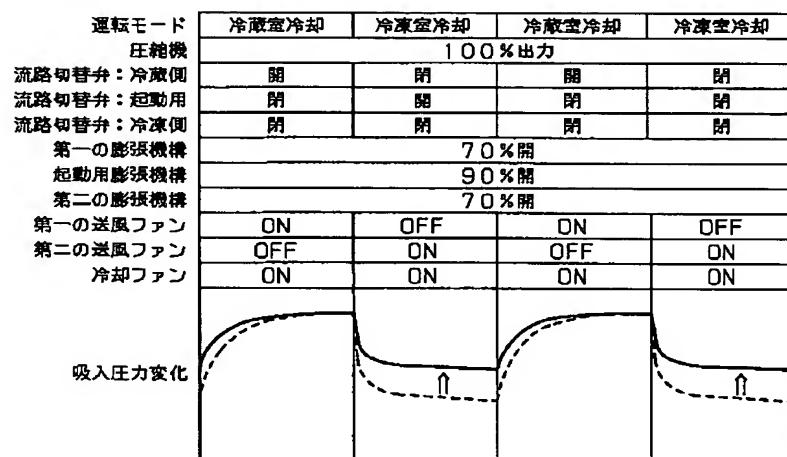


【図14】

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|---------|
| 4 | 圧縮機 | 10 | 第二の膨張機構 |
| 5 | 凝縮器 | 11 | 第二の蒸発器 |
| 7 | 第一の膨張機構 | 21 | 三流路切替弁 |
| 8 | 第一の蒸発器 | 22 | 起動用膨張機構 |

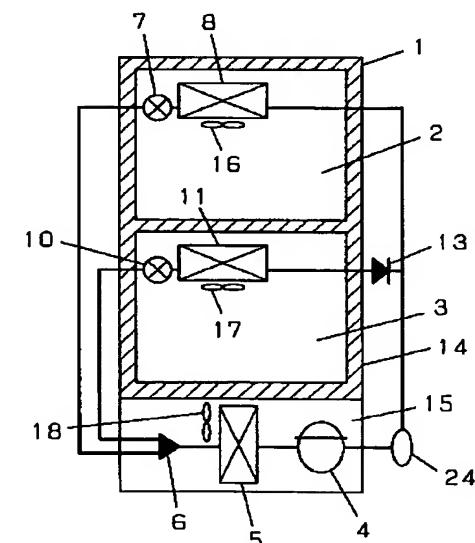


【図15】



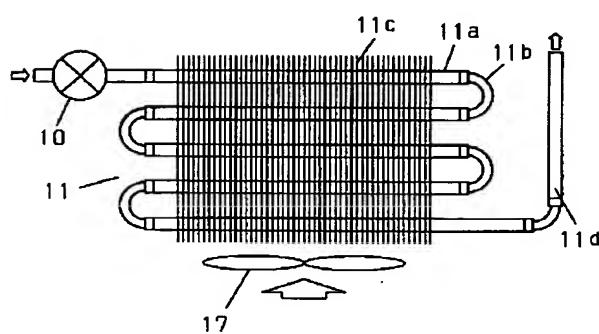
【図17】

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|----------|
| 4 | 圧縮機 | 10 | 第二の膨張機構 |
| 5 | 凝縮器 | 11 | 第二の蒸発器 |
| 6 | 流路切替弁 | 13 | 逆止弁 |
| 7 | 第一の膨張機構 | 24 | コンプアキューム |
| 8 | 第一の蒸発器 | | |



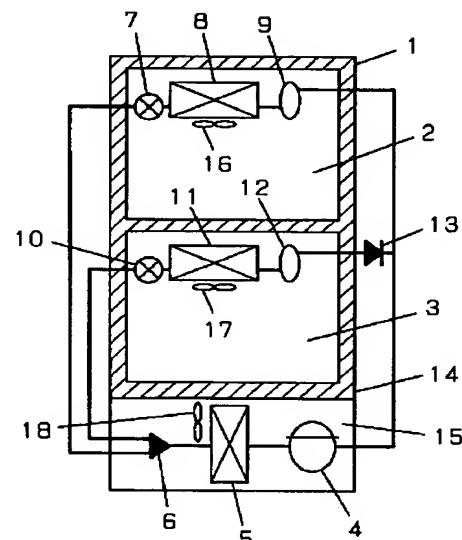
【図16】

10 第二の膨張機器
 11 第二の蒸発器
 11a 直管部
 11b コーナー部
 11c 冷却フィン
 11d 立ち上げ管
 17 第二の送風ファン



[図18]

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 4 圧縮機 | 10 第二の膨張機構 |
| 5 凝縮器 | 11 第二の蒸発器 |
| 6 流路切替弁 | 12 第二のアクヒュームレータ |
| 7 第一の膨張機構 | 13 逆止弁 |
| 8 第一の蒸発器 | 14 冷蔵庫箱体 |
| 9 第一のアクヒュームレータ | 15 機械室 |



【図19】

| 運転モード | 冷蔵室冷却 | PD | 冷凍室冷却 | PD | 冷蔵室冷却 | PD | 冷凍室冷却 |
|------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 圧縮機 | | | | | 100%出力 | | |
| 流路切替弁: 冷蔵側 | 閉 | 閉 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 |
| 流路切替弁: 冷凍側 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 | 閉 | 閉 | 閉 | 開 |
| 第一の膨張機構 | | | | | 70%開 | | |
| 第二の膨張機構 | | | | | 70%開 | | |
| 第一の送風ファン | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF |
| 第二の送風ファン | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |
| 冷却ファン | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
| 吸入圧力変化 | | | | | | | |